INSURANCE.

Sentiment plays a large part with every country to see that the country becomes prosperous.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Surely, we have enough sentiment left with us. So support Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL XV NO. 152— BOMBAY TUESDAY OCTOBER 25 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1927			
29 Oct.	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDA		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTAN‡ ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,949
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA ‡ ..	20 837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16 601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA ‡ ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,949
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA		6,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@		16,602
21 ,,	CHINAI		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTAN‡..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK @..		10,09
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	KOREA* ..	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	16,088

@To Marseilles only.

‡Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers fro India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates.

	A	B	C
	£	£	£
1st Saloon to London ..	80	70	60
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	72	62	56
2nd Saloon to London ..	54	52	
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	50	48	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,588
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,393
1928		
5th Jany.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,393
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
26th Oct.	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
26th ,,	KARAPARA..	East & South Africa.
28th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
29th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
31st ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
2nd Nov.	xKARAGOLA.	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival	Departure
Hakidate Maru..	5303	17 Oct.	4 Nov.
Tamba Maru ..	6845	6 Nov.	1 Nov.
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 ,,	29 ,,
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	20 ,,	2 Dec.
Penang Maru ..	5214	1 Dec.	13 ,,

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23735. Telg: "Yusan."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Indus Maru	14th Oct.	23rd Oct.
Shunko Maru	28th ,,	6th Nov.
Sumatra Maru	10th Nov.	24th ,,
Honolulu Maru	24th ,,	6th Dec.

For Particulars apply to:—

Ch. MURASE, Manager

'phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "OSHOSEN."

Box No. 365.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE 'Shakti Sanjivani' Pills

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR - - - - (Kathiawar)

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery (Okara (Dist.)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Amballa City	Jamma	Peshawar City.
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Patiala
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Cawnpore	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Calcutta	Kasur	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Srinagar
Gojra	Multan City	
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened an interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay

AMRUTANJAN

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot
BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436 437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22897.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly ..	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7.

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Managing Agents:

M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Cross Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'Lis Street, Mazagon, Bombay.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS	Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26)	Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has recently introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

Insure Your Motor Cars

WITH

THE VULCAN INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED,

For Particulars Apply to:—

K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,
PRINCIPAL AGENTS,
51-53, Bohra Bazar Street,
Tel. No. 25347. Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—Two GRADUATES one strong in English and Sanskrit the other in English and Mathematics. Apply stating saary required with particulars. MANAGER, M. M. Piperdiwala High School, Rander.
A 29447.

WANTED.—A young HINDU COMPOUNDER. Apply personally to Dr. S. S. RAU CHARAK, PHARMACY & SURGERY, Parel.
A R515.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A TEMPORARY SUB-OVERSEER to work as leveller in Jhol Hiral (Stad) Survey, Pay Rs. 40 to 100 per month according to qualification, which carries with it a field allowance of Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 per month. Replies giving details of previous experience and copies of certificates should be addressed to "THE DEPUTY MANAGER ENGINEERING, Jodhpur Railway, Jodhpur.
A 29436

EARN Rs. 100 to 200 a month.—WANTED—DISTRICT AGENTS in all parts of India, Burma and Ceylon to sell our famous Mysore Agarbathies and other Perfumery Articles and to canvass shares. Apply with two annas stamps for particulars to:—K. RAMA DAS, Managing Director, The Mysore Perfumery & Indigenous Industries, Ltd., Mysore.
A R467.

WANTED—SERVICE, if by you send us sharp, annas two, that the prospectus may be sent to you. Apply MANAGER, The Rajputana Post Procuring Office Jodhpur.
A R519

WANTED—AGENTS throughout India. Pay 50/ Commission. Apply anna stamp—TRADING COMPANY, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
A R481

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED.—A LADY GUARDIAN to a girl in the Palace Staff of His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja Saheb of Kolhapur. She should be experienced and well educated. Lodging and boarding will be given free. Also wanted a girl of twelve as a COMPANION to the said girl. An orphan studying in third Engish Standard will be more preferable. Lodging, boarding and education will be provided free. Apply with detail particulars to the PRIVATE SECRETARY, New Palace, KOLHAPUR.
A 29406.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Custom House Road, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET—31, New Marine Lines, ground floor, also an upper floor at Versova Road, Andheri six rooms Rs. 85, also Mori Road, Mahim, near station two bungalows Rs. 80 and Rs. 50. Apply on premises or to R. F. MULLA, 49, Esplanade Road, Fort.
C R518

FOR SALE.

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle." can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

FREE.—A Copy of JAPAN DIRECTORY (old edition) will be supplied free to purchaser of MERCANTILE DIRECTORY OF GERMANY, 1927. Price Rs. 10. EAST & WEST TRADE DEVELOPER, RAJKOT.
L R522.

JUST OUT 8TH EDITION JUST OUT.—RATTI SASTRAM or Sexual knowledge. English translation, coloured Pictures of males and females. Very highly spoken of by Indians and Europeans alike. Rs. 2/10/-. Ask for our catalogue please. S. S. BONA BROS., Ludhiana.
L R517

EDUCATIONAL.

THE SHORTEST COURSE to the B.A. Class is to pass the Cambridge Certificate Examination. Students are being coached up for this Examination to be held in December, 1928. Tuition Oral and Postal. Admission open to those who have reached the Matriculation. or pre-Matriculation Standard. Fees Rs. 5 per mensem. 3 months' fee to be paid in advance. Wanted only 24 students for Oral and 36 for Postal tuition. Admission will be governed by priority of application. Fee by T. M. O. advised. Apply Sharp:—To R. ACHYUTHAN TAMPI, B.A., Principal, English Correspondence School, Trivandrum, S. INDIA.
M R498.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE? DELHI (Registered under Act XXI of 1860(Teaches and Grants Diplomas in Homoeopathy, Electro Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, and Dentistry. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA Royal Homoeopathy Institute DELHI.
P R370

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

USE SINDIX the thorough British Blade is hollow ground electric hardened fits Gillette holders. 12 for Rs. 1-14. V.P.P. Obtainable everywhere or from SINDIX DEPOT, P. O. Box 349, Bombay. AGENTS WANTED.
T R492.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from the SUB-OVERSEERS, of the Baroda Technical Institute or such other recognised institution,, possessing certificates of the revenue and City Survey and certificates of draftsman for the post of a Jilla Inspector in this Municipality on Rs. 55—5—75 plus Rs. 7 cycle allowance. The applications stating age, qualifications, together with testimonials, if any, especially the discharge certificates from the previous employers, should reach the undersigned on or before the 10th November, 1927.

(Sd.) S. A. SHETE,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 21st October, 1927.
29445.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION.

COMPLAINTS having occurred on account of some Hindus and Parsis, adopting my original name of "Cambat" for their trade purposes, the public is hereby informed, that I shall sign my name as JAMSED CAMBAT from this date, and that letters etc., should be addressed as such. The name of my firm JAMSEDJI TEMULJI & CO., remains unchanged.

(Sd.) J. T. CAMBAT,
(of Ahmedabad).
Perapalace Hotel, Constantinople.
1st October, 1927.
29448.

BIKANER STATE RAILWAY.

SRI KOLAYATJI MELA 1927.

DURING the period of the ensuing Mela at Sri Kolayatji from the 4th to 9th Nov., 1927, inclusive, 2nd and 3rd class return tickets will be issued at Bikaner for the journey from Bikaner to Sri Kolayatji and back at a fare and a half for the double journey viz.

Rs. 6-1-0 for the second class.
Rs. 1-11-0 for the third class.

Internediate class tickets will not be issued.

Extra Pilgrim trains will be run between Bikaner and Sri Kolayatji as required to meet the rush; the time table of trains between Bikaner and Sri Kolayatji will be published at Bikaner in due course.

The Bikaner State Authorities will make special arrangements at Sri Kolayatji for the safety and comfort of pilgrims attending the Mela.

Reserved accommodation in the Upper Classes may be secured by application to the Traffic Superintendent not later than the 31st OCTOBER, but for such accommodation full tariff fares will be charged.

Reserved accommodation in the 3rd class will not be provided.

For the convenience of pilgrims, a temporary Booking Office will be opened near the Bikaner City Gate and tickets may be purchased there or at the Bikaner Railway Station between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. Tickets will be available for the outward journey to Sri Kolayatji on the day of issue only and for the return journey from Sri Kolayatji on any day upto 9TH NOV., 1927.

R. D. CONNELL,
Traffic Superintendent,
Bikaner State Railway,
Bikaner.
29428

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CONSUMABLE STORES.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of following stores during the 12 months, commencing 1st January, 1928:—

To be opened on 9th November, 1927.

SCHEDULE B.—Part I Hardware, Enamelled Iron, Tinware, etc.
Part II Cloth, Clothing etc.
SCHEDULE C.—Brushware and Tools.

To be opened on 16th November, 1927.

SCHEDULE D.—Engineers' plant and workshop machinery, Fencing, Glass, etc., Pipes and Fittings, Roofing material, Paints and Painters' stores.
SCHEDULE E.—Part I Lamps and Lamp fittings.
Part II: India rubber, Canvas and leather goods.

To be opened on 23rd November, 1927.

SCHEDULE F.—Miscellaneous stores.
SCHEDULE G.—Metals.

To be opened on 30th November, 1927.

SCHEDULE H.—Electrical material.

2. Prescribed form of tender for each Schedule with conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 3 per tender form which amount will not be returned.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) on dates specified against each schedule.

4. Results of major items will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 10th October, 1927.
29379

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PORBANDAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE OF CHANGES IN TRAIN SERVICES.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the public that subject to Government sanction on and from 1st November, 1927, the timings of trains on this Railway will be as under:—

UP TRAINS.

	2 Up. (Mixed)	4 Up. (Pass)	6 Up (Goods)*
Porbandar. Dep.	22-00	9-30.	15-30
Jamjodhpur, Arr.	1-00	11-30.	18-45

DOWN TRAINS.

	1 Dn. (Pass)	3 Dn. (Mixed)	5 Dn. (Goods)*
Jamjodhpur, Dep.	16-50.	4-50	8-55
Porbandar, Arr.	18-45.	8-00.	11-40

Detailed timings can be seen from the Sheet Time Tables exhibited at stations.

*A few passenger coaches for 2nd and 3rd class passengers will be attached to these trains to run between Jetalsar Jn. and Porbandar.

C. W. MAIDMENT,
Traffic Superintendent,
Porbandar State Railway.

Traffic Superintendent's Office,
Porbandar, dated 20th Oct., 27.
29446

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1398 OF 1927.

Messrs. SARDULSINGH KANMAL AND CO., a firm carrying on business at Tamba Kanta, Pydhownie, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Messrs. VALLABHDAS MATHURADAS, a firm recently carried on business at Nadiad, outside Bombay ..... Defendants.

To,

(1) The defendants abovenamed
and
(2) Vallabhdas Mathuradas Esq., a partner in the abovenamed defendant firm.

WHEREAS the Hon'ble High Court being satisfied that you, the defendants abovenamed and you, Mr. Vallabhdas Mathuradas, are about to dispose of your respective properties with intent to obstruct or delay the execution of any decree that may be passed against you, the said Court by an Order dated 19th July, 1927, directed the proper Warrant to issue against you. And Whereas the Prothonotary of the said Court issued on the 20th day of July, 1927, a Warrant of attachment before Judgment, under O. 38 R. 5 of the Code of Civil Procedure herein. By the said Warrant you are called upon, on or before the 11th day of November, 1927, either to furnish security in the sum of Rs. 3,500, to produce and place at the disposal of the said Court when required the properties described in the Schedule thereto or the value of the same or such portion thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the Decree in this Suit or to appear and show cause why you should not furnish such security. By the said Warrant, the said properties are directed to be attached until the said date or until further Order of a Judge. Please note that the matter as to giving security is fixed for FRIDAY, the 11th November, 1927. at 11-15 o'clock (S. T.), to be heard before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers and that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the matter shall be heard and disposed of in your absence.

Dated this 22nd day of October, 1927.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
29437

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GULAMALLI HASANJI BOHRA, of Bombay, hath agreed to sell to my client free from all incumbrances whatsoever, a piece of land admeasuring Three thousand (3000) square yards, being the northern portion of his land bearing Survey No. 20, Pot No. 1,, of Kandivli, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, property, claim or demand whatsoever in, upon and in respect of the said piece of land or any portion thereof by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, possession, purchase, partnership share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in "Vasant Niwas" Building at Andheri, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated at Andheri, 25th October, 1927.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., L.L.B.,
Bom. High Court.
29442.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

HEDGE SELLING CONTINUES

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.

The New York futures market opened 14 points higher on unfavourable weather reports but declined on renewed hedge selling. Trade support was not sufficient to absorb offerings and there was absence of speculative demand. The close was quiet at a decline of 5 points for the distant months while near options were steady at a rise of 3 to 5 points. Spot Cotton closed unchanged at 20 cent.

The New Orleans futures market closed slightly steady at rise of 2 to 4 points. Spot Cotton improved 7 points to 19-90c.

The market is awaiting ginning report which will be issued on Tuesday the 25th inst. It is anticipated that in view of favourable weather for picking and ginning, this report is likely to be a bearish one. However in view of continued decline in the prices during the last few weeks, it is probable that there must be accumulation of weak short interest which we trust will soon be covered as a natural and technical readjustment. This action on the part of the bears is likely to result in a moderate and temporary rally. With these ideas we think it will be safe to buy if prices decline over the ginning report for a quick turn only.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

LIVERPOOL, October 22.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpol Cotton Exchange are as follows:—

Week ending 22-10-27.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	4,992,000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	449,000
East Indian Cotton	97,000
American Cotton	5,024,000
Other Cotton	373 000
Total Sales	55,800
East Indian Cotton Sales	1,480
" " " Stock	12 000
" " " Forward	2,200
" " " Actual Export	
" " " Imports	1,000
" " " Speculation	
American Cotton Afloat	102,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	19,000
Total Afloat	201 000
Takings of World's Spinners	
American Cotton	428,000

BARSI SPG. WG. MILLS, LD

The twentieth Ordinary Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company was held at the registered office of the Company No. 17. B. Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on Friday, Mr. Reuben Solomon presiding.

The Directors report of the Working of the Company, together with the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1926, stated:—

The total net profit earned during the year under review after deducting the Agents' Commission is Rs. 3,434-15-4. Your Directors think it time to pay dividend and in order to be able to do that Rs. 87,800 have been appropriated, from Rs. 2,30,100/- standing to the credit of Equalization of dividend account, to profit and loss Account. This, when added to Rs. 3434.15-4 comes to Rs. 91234-15-4. Deducting therefrom 33,117-5-10 to write off the loss brought forward from the last years' account leaves Rs. 58,117-9-6. From the balance thus available for distribution, namely, Rs. 58,117-9-6 your Directors recommend payment of dividend at Rs. 25/- (Free of Income Tax) per Share which will absorb Rs. 57525/- leaving a balance of Rs. 592-9-6 to be carried forward to next year's account.

Your Directors are glad to submit that Welfare Work in several important directions is steadily pursued so as to bring certain necessary and daily comforts and relief, near the doors of the workpeople and others concerned, in the form of maintenance of milch-cattle cheap grain, medical aid and the education of workmen's children Etc.

The Mill Machinery, Bildings, Stock and Stock-in-trade are insured for Rs. 19,70,200

Two of your Directors Messrs. Reuben Solomon and Vassonji Khatau retire by rotation from the Board of Directors but are eligible for re-election.

The report was adopted and retiring Directors were re-elected for the ensuing year.

LIVERPOOL.

UNDERTONE EASY.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22.

The Liverpool futures market opened 5 points lower, and declined further on hedge selling and liquidation. Prices recorded a decline of 11 points, with little short covering resulted into a small rally of prices. The close was quiet at a decline of 7 to 9 points for near positions, while new crop months ruled slightly steady and closed 4 points lower middling spot declined 4 points to 11.05d. per lb. and ready sales were 6,000 bales. Indian cotton showed a better enquiry with spot sales of 650 bales.

Indian Cotton prices closed unchanged while Egyptian futures ruled quiet at a decline of 4 to 10 points.

With regard to the present dull and declining tendency of the American Cotton Markets Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson in their weekly letter dated 28th Sept. state as under:—

"After a further attack of nerves on Friday last previous to the issuance of the second instalment of the amount "ginned to date," under which values sank to the basis of 10.75d. the lowest witnessed for some considerable time, the market has pulled itself together, and at the time of writing a substantial recovery has to be noted. In our last circular we remarked upon what seemed to us the undue importance attached to the ginning return, which, at this early date, is, to our minds, of very little real significance, and it surprised us therefore to find operators so much perturbed by the imminence of the statement. That a certain amount of "short" interest had been created, based on the idea that the amount ginned would prove to be four million or over, was rather shown by the action of values immediately following the report, when a substantial enhancement took place on the American Exchanges. This advance proved attractive to the South for further hedging operations, consequently a portion of the improvement was lost later in the day. This latter development exercised a chastening effect locally, so, consequently, the movement upwards on Saturdays was by no means as pronounced as it should have been but since then on all markets higher rates have been established. The ginning return of 3,506,000 bales, whilst very substantial, was as we have previously remarked, below anticipation, but we do not regard it as a market factor of a permanent character, even though it favoured the "Bull" side, and so, just as we saw no reason for the expectation of a still heavier total producing apprehension and a decline, so also we can hardly think that the appreciation that has occurred since was justified on these grounds. A much more important circumstance is the fact that there has been a distinct lessening of Southern selling and a greater inclination by the farmer to hold for better prices.

The weather has not been over-propitious during the last few days, and unduly cold temperatures with heavy rains have made their appearance in localities where such conditions are by no means welcome. Most authorities maintain that, despite what appeared favourable conditions during the major portion of this month, which was very satisfactory for picking and ginning, the plant has not made the improvement which might have been expected to have followed such state of affairs, and generally speaking, ideas of yield have again shrunk a little, even those with comparatively big crop ideas, such as 13 1/2 million or over have placed their indications on a somewhat lessened production than their previous ideas, whilst those who were looking for 12 3/4 are in the main putting out suggestions of 12 1/2 or below. It rather looks as if this will be somewhere about the figure in the next official document. Meantime, despite the belief, which we ourselves share, that the higher price will reduce consumption, weekly takings go on apace and still stand quite appreciably over the same date last year.

Local conditions have been running on very steady lines, and the pressure here has been extremely light, beyond the one spasm of weakness which occurred previous to the ginning report last Friday, to which we have referred above.

Despite the widening "parity" between this market and the American Exchanges

BOMBAY.

GENERAL BUYING.

BOMBAY, October 24.

Following a small rise in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 384 for Broach A. M. delivery but declined to Rs. 382/12 on scattered selling. At this level there was persistant buying by local operators and better Liverpool

COTTON ORACLE'S PREDICTION.

It is reported that Mr. Gann has sent a cable from New York stating bearish Government ginning figures discounted. Decline is over. Advise covering short and buy long.

cables, prices firmed upto Rs. 386. Sawri market was closed and prices at 5 p.m. were quoted as follows:—

Broach A. M.	383/8.
Oomra D. J.	351/8.
Bengal D. J.	316/8.

very little alteration has taken place in the high "basis" asked for actual cotton in the South, and importers are finding it extremely difficult to secure any cotton at all, of a desirable nature, on a satisfactory footing. It is difficult to understand this, for whether the market advances or declines, as far as this market is concerned, the South apparently is quite an unwilling seller. On the other hand, there is no inclination on the part of the trade to pay the enhanced basis, for, fortunately fortified with a good stock in Liverpool, the spinner is able to buy the bulk of his requirements on distinctly more favourable lines than if obtained from new imports whilst those merchants who have committed themselves for contracts ahead are able to cover themselves here, better than overseas. As we have just mentioned, the difference between this market and the American Exchanges has continued to show a widening tendency, though the movement has not been very extensive, still it has enabled liquidation of purchases here (of such positions as October and January) against sales of similar months in New York to be done on a very satisfactory basis. Whilst this is the case, more distant options are still relatively reasonable here, and we should recommend watching May and July with the idea of taking advantage of any narrowing to make purchases against sales in New York of these positions. To merchants particularly this should prove attractive, as apparently the only cause which would produce a loss on such an operation would be freer importing on satisfactory terms, and in such an event we can only think that this would be welcomed as enabling business to be resumed, which at present seems to be out of the question.

The relations between one month to another have varied but little. October, considering the imminence of the advent of this month, keeps remarkably steady, at approximately 12 points under January, and "shorts" are apparently quite disposed to be content for the time being with this premium: however, we still look for some easing between now and the early days of next month. The action of more distant options will be guided a great deal by what happens in October. Although we have no confidence in any real display of strength in the nearer months, we still think that importers should take advantage of any fair premium that may come about to move some of their heaves from January into ... for if the South continues to hold firmly on to its product and the "basis" remains on anything approaching present lines and the Californian cotton, which is at present hanging over the market, gradually find a home, protection to those "shorts" of near months would be extremely slender.

Reports from Manchester are disappointing for when values sank to the low level a few days ago our customers abroad apparently still distrusted the range of values and looked for a further drop, consequently holding off buying; now, since the advances they are resisting current rates. However, no doubt, in various centres Lancashire goods are wanted and we believe that a buying movement is not very far off if stability without too rapid fluctuations is maintained in the raw material. Deliberations between the Yarn Association and the Masters' Federation is causing anxiety owing to the fact that apparently no agreement has yet been arrived at between those bodies. It will be most unfortunate if some working arrangement cannot be arrived at.

Generally speaking, we advise inclination towards the "Bull" side. We consider that with present crop ideas the existing levels are well warranted, and think that fluctuations from this basis up or down of 1/2d. per lb. are what should be looked for. Advances will induce further "hedge" selling whilst declines will be welcomed by the trade to obtain further supplies. Of the two, we should prefer to suggest buying on declines rather than the reverse, unless we have reason to change our crop ideas."

COTTON SPECULATORS

DO YOU WANT A PROFIT OF Rs. 15 PER CANDY BY SATURDAY.

See me positively TO-DAY at any time between 8-30 A.M. and 5 P.M.

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RS. 15 PROFIT GUARANTEED PER CANDY.

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TELEPHONE: 23031.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for "The Chronicle.")
The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)
Muktsar (Punjab), Oct. 22.

Wheat Ready	4	4	0	to	4	12	0
Wheat Maghar					4	5	9
Gram Ready	3	12	0	to	4	2	0
Gram Jeth					3	9	3
Cotton Ready	30	0	0	to	30	8	0
Cottonseeds do.					3	6	0
Cottonseeds Maghar					3	4	6
Cottonseeds Poh					3	4	0
Cottonseeds Phagan					3	6	0
Rapeseed Ready	8	4	0	to	7	12	0

Arrival:—
Grain 500 mds. Rate 13/4
Kapas 800 mds. Rate 12/8

BOMBAY LOCAL RAINFALL.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date: Colaba Point 0.00; Fort 0.00; J. J. Hospital 0.00.

Total since 1st June to date. Colaba Point 68.74; Fort 84.02; J. J. 69.26.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926: Colaba Point 69.55; Fort 102.91; J. J. Hospital 84.09.

MAGNETIC STORM.

A magnetic storm of severe intensity was recorded by the magnetographs in the Alibag Observatory on 22nd October 1927.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION'S RELIEF WORK.

BUILDING HOUSES IN FLOODS-STRICKEN AREA

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission writes:—

For the last two and a half months we have been working in the Cambay and Dholka Bhal over an area of 400 sq. miles comprising 93 villages, 6 belonging to the British, 22 to Baroda and 65 to Cambay States. Of these 22 villages, the Baroda Government have taken up the charge of relieving 20, leaving Pachrania and Jalsan to us with an understanding to sanction a reasonable amount for each of them. Of the rest, we find only 62 villages which badly require hut-building and house-repairing help. In our area, we have come across 793 helpless families up till now (subject to addition if our funds permit); of these 618 families' houses to be built anew and 175 to be repaired.

It is not possible to replace the very houses they people have lost. Relief party can only build the houses of minimum size required for dwelling. We have as such, proposed to build 4 classes of houses, A of 10ft. x 6ft., B of 12ft. x 8ft., C of 14ft. x 10ft., and D of 18ft. x 12ft., for 1, 3, 5 and 7 members. The houses are to be built of C. I. sheets and the probable cost has been estimated to be Rs. 33, Rs. 44, Rs. 81 and Rs. 99, respectively.

WHY TIN HOUSES AND NOT TILE ONES.

To some, the proposal of corrugated ironsheet houses may appear like a horror. In case of tile houses, the country would get the labour, there is no doubt about it. Besides, there are others who adduce reasons for building tile houses instead of tin ones. We also admit the truth in their reasonings and arguments. But there is a gulf of difference between a theory and a practice. Taking all the circumstances and environments of the place we have been working in, into consideration, we have deliberately preferred the use of tins to that of tiles. Because, nothing of the house materials is produced here and therefore all the material is to be brought from outside. Besides, tile houses require more of timber and bamboos and on the whole, the cost for a tile house is more than that for a tin house. And as the Mission has to build a fairly big number of houses, it would be better to build tin houses instead of tile houses.

The total cost of the reconstruction and repair works amounts to Rs. 45,665-14-0 only Mr. V. K. Anjoshi, Administrator of the Cambay State has duly responded to our call and has agreed to spend the sum of Rs. 15,000 in collaboration with us. Some other officials also are rendering very valuable help.

I hope the liberal minded public as well as the different Relief Funds will not fail in generous recognition of the little services the Ramakrishna Mission is trying to render to the afflicted people, to send without delay their quota either to Sri Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Khar, Bombay, or to the Relief Camp, Cambay.

OUR GROWTH

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA grows in years but it never grows old. The passing of time merely serves to enlarge its experience, increase its strength and to renew the progressive spirit of youth which it always maintains.

	June 1917	June 1927.
CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 3,36,00,000
RESERVE	,, 1,60,000	,, 1,00,00,000
DEPOSITS	,, 2,18,68,000	,, 17,05,73,000

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Replies to enquiries will be published in the commercial columns of "The Chronicle."

REPLIES TO ENQUIRIES.

P. V. D.—Do not look for a rise in the near future. Advisable to buy only after further moderate decline.

K. J. (Cawnpore)—Before the end of November except lowest prices Broach below Rs. 350.

STOCKS AND SHARES

COTTON SALES OF 25000 BALES EXPECTED.

BOMBAY, Oct. 24

The Bombay Stock Exchange is closed today and will open to-morrow at 6.30 p.m. for Moorat business. During past years, many a times the values of shares have fluctuated widely at Moorat night but this time we do not anticipated any violent changes. If cotton mill shares register a decline of about Rs. 10 we believe bulls will come out to support the market. Our information from various sources leads us to believe that owing to stagnant state of the cloth market, sales of Indian mills cloth are likely to be in the neighbourhood of 25,000 Bales.

Leading Face Cream
now in new & Beautiful Jar

Icilma Cream, with a record of 27 years as the world's leading toilet cream, has shed its dress of 1900 and now appears in a delicately moulded green-frosted jar of great beauty—a modern jar really worthy of the cream.

But the cream itself is unchanged in any detail whatsoever. It is unique in containing Icilma Water, a natural water from Northern Africa, famous for its beautifying properties. It is rich and foamy. Non-greasy. The perfect base for face powder.

Use Icilma Cream regularly if you would look your best. It protects, beautifies and stimulates the complexion.

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BANDRA BABY SHOW.

TRIPLETS AWARDED TRIPLE GUINEAS

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Oct. 24.

An unprecedented crowd filled the grounds of St. Stanislaus' yesterday, the last day of the Baby Week and Health Exhibition. Keen interest was evinced by the people, and lots of future "daddies and mummies" were imbibing the art of baby breeding and feeding. Not a few mothers too solved their little queries at the stalls.

The judging of the babies, took place on Saturday evening when Sir Vasantrao Dabolkar presided. Dr. Mrs. D'Monte, as Chairman of the Judging Committee had pretty hard work in handling the large number of entries and with the co-operation of her colleagues made the competition a great success.

Among the tiny competitors ware Triplets who created quite a sensation and easily won the admiration of all. So that Mrs. Ign. D'Monte generously presented a guinea to each of the Triplets.

The bonniest baby of the show was easily declared to be Baby Brenda and consequently the Glaxo silver cup became her trophy.

The prizes were distributed by Lady Cowasji Jehangir who as President of the National Baby Welfare organization was very pleased to perform the task.

On arrival she was received by the President Mr. Leo. Rodrigues, Dr. D A. D'Monte, Dr. P. A. Dias Messrs. Ign. D'Monte, J. P. D'Mello, H. R. Michael and the other members of the Committee. Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar was again present yesterday Lady Cowasji Jehangir having been conducted to the dais. Mrs. Leo Rodrigues expressed on behalf of the Committee and the public of Bandra, the thanks due to Lady Cowasji for her gracious presence on this occasion.

He thought judging from the large attendance on those days, that the Baby Week movement was growing very popular and that was also evident from the 150 entries for the Baby show. He recommended the Triplets to the Committee who should request His Excellency to award a special prize to the mother. He finally thanked the various Committees for their energetic and zealous labour in making the Exhibition a huge success.

Dr. P. A. Dias then addressed a few words, emphasizing the importance of the Baby Week and trusted that the public would take a keener interest in such movements.

CARRY ON CONTINUAL PROPAGANDA.

Dr. Mrs. D'Monte then requested Lady Cowasji Jehangir to give away the prizes. The prize winners ranged from the baby decked in silks to the one clothed in its own skin. The consolation prizes were distributed among the poorest classes as an encouragement.

Having distributed the prizes Lady Cowasji Jehangir, thanked the President and the members for the kind invitation extended, to her. "There is one point" "she said, to which I would like to draw your attention and that is that at no centre where the Baby Week has been celebrated has the movement been allowed to die and that where permanent propaganda has not been possible the Week has been revived and made an annual event not merely by any resolution of a Committee but by the co-operation and sympathy received on all sides." Lady Cowasji then congratulated the organisers for their successful efforts and emphasized that it was the duty of every Municipality to support these movements and was glad to find the Bandra Municipality rendering its aid and exhorted the Municipality to carry on continual propaganda.

Mr. Ign. D'Monte then thanked Lady Cowasji Jehangir.

A varied programme consisting of germiculture, and fun-culture was exhibited on the screen.

The following babies won the prizes:—

Section I. 1-6 mths. Baby Borges 4 mths. 14 lbs.

Section II. 6-12 mths. Baby I. D'Penha. 4 mths. 14 lbs.

Section III. 12-18 mths. Baby Mistri 18 mths. 22 lbs.
(One of the triplets)

Section IV. 18-24 moths. Baby Brenda 23 mths. 28 lbs.

The Glaxo Cup to the best baby from the winners of the first four winners was awarded to Baby Brenda daughter of Mrs. and Mr. Fred Baptista.

Mrs. Ign. D'Monte presented 3 guineas to the triplets who also were given the Dr. De Sa prize to the mother of six children all alive.

The Dr. DeSa prize to the best mother (prima pari) who was nursing her baby under six months was awarded to Mrs. Borges.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, accompanied by Professor Chatterjee and the artist, Mr. Kar, left Rangoon by the "Awa Maru" on Monday morning for Calcutta.—A. P.

A message from Teheran dated 23rd. October says: By seventy-nine votes to ten, the Mejliss has passed the Caspian Sea Fishery and Customs Convention.

A Calcutta message states:—Acting on the information supplied by the Bombay police, the Calcutta C.I.D. recovered from the National Bank, jewellery worth Rs. 25,000 deposited in the joint names of Mrs. Josephson and her husband in connection with a criminal breach of trust case now pending before a Bombay magistrate.—Free Press.

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ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Divali Day: Bank Holiday.
WEDNESDAY, October 26.
Hindu New Year Day (Samvat 1984): Banks closed.
Bombay Gymkhana Sports: Bombay Gymkhana Ground 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, October 27.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

FRIDAY, October 28.

Public reception to Mrs. Besant, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, Fort, 6-15 p.m. Sir C. H. Setalvad presiding.

SATURDAY, October 29.

The S.S. "Razmak" sails for Marseilles at 1 p.m.
Walking Race, Round the Oval 5 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Wednesday, the 26th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. Mail steamer "Razmak" with the mails from London of the 13th instant arrived at Aden at 7-30 a.m. on the 23rd instant and left there at 1-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 28th instant.

WADIAJI'S FIRE TEMPLE ANNIVERSARY.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal the 98th anniversary day of the Wadiaji's Fire Temple will be celebrated at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

CAPT. MODAK'S LECTURE POSTPONED.

Captain G. V. Modak's lecture on "Marathas and Military Education" at Shree Madho Maharaj Scindia Hall to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. has been cancelled owing to his inability to be present on account of unavoidable circumstances.

SILVER JUBILEE OF MISS ROWE.

There will be a musical entertainment given by the school children of the St. Teresa's High School, Girgaum, in honour of the Silver Jubilee of Miss Elizabeth Rowe, S.T.C., Head Teacher, to-day (Tuesday) at the School premises when the Right Rev. Mgr. Bigland will preside.

TIVIMNENSES UNION.

There will be a Requiem High Mass for the repose of the souls of the deceased members of the Tivimnenses Union at the Church of St. Francis Xaxier, Dabul, to-morrow Wednesday at 8 a.m. (S.T.)

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the "Bhagawad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will give a discourse on the life of Sri Chaitanya to-day at the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.).

THE TRAVANCORE ASSOCIATION.

The third quarterly meeting of the Travancore Association was held on Sunday last, Mr. M. J. Simon presiding. After transacting the formal business, discussion centred round the question of the admission of non-Travancoreans into the Association, and it was resolved to limit such admissions to ten per cent. of the total number of Travancorean members.

Another resolution asking for a grant to the Hindu Orphanage at Trivandrum was moved and ultimately the grant was agreed to.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The programme for to-day (Tuesday) is as under:—

11-0 a.m. News Bulletin and Weather Report.
11-30 a.m. A Programme of European Music as recorded for the Gramophone Co. "Dance Music Old and New."
12-0 noon. Close Down.
6-30 p.m. A Tea Talk "Mlle. Fifine—The early days of the Empress Josephine." By Miss Ethel M. Hewitt.
A SUBSTITUTE FOR CHOTA PEGS.
Harry Potter, Entertainer at the Piano. The Bombay Chamber Orchestra. Under the direction of Edward Behr.
6-40 p.m. Orchestra.
March "Nelson's Call": Vanis.
Selection "The Ballet Music of Delibes": Urbach.
7-0 p.m. Harry Potter.
(a) The Missis and I: Holliday.
(b) Love Limited: Weston and Lee.
(c) Glow Worm: Hubert Eisdell.
7-10 p.m. Orchestra.
Entracte "Rose Mousse": Bose.
Valse "Venus on Earth": Lincke.
Melodie "Mattinata": Tosti.
7-30 p.m. Harry Potter.
(a) Because I Were Shy: Lvell Johnston.
(b) Because I'm Only Small: Helmore.
(c) The Waterman: Helmore.
7-40 p.m. Orchestra.
Selection "The Student Price": Romberg.
8-0 p.m. Interval.
9-0 p.m. News Bulletin and Weather Report.
The Indian Programme is as under:—
9-30 p.m. Naranar Shivram Patankar. Vocal Music in Bhimpalasi, Puriya, and Bhairavi Ragas and a Tumri.
10-30 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close Down.

THE DIWALI.

To-day is the Diwali or the Feast of the Lamps and also the last day of the Hindu year. The business localities of the city are busy for the last two days decorating the shops and displaying lights in various colours. This day is also observed as Vahipujan or the worship of the accounts books. All the merchants close their accounts this evening, and new journals, ledgers and day books are brought and worshipped through a Brahmin priest. New entries are made in the account books and business transactions entered into the day being considered as auspicious for opening new business. The masters give their employees presents in money according to their rank while the Brahmins invoke Lakshmi to bless them with prosperity throughout the year.

TABLET TO BRITISH SOLDIERS

SIR LESLIE'S TRIBUTE.

While unveiling the Memorial Tablet of the Barnes Schools at Deolali, on Monday, H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson said, in the course of his speech:—

This Tablet which you, Sir Reginald, have just asked me to unveil, is erected to the pious memory of two great soldiers. It can be no small pride to you, students, that two of the greatest founders of the British Empire in India should have had a share in establishing your school. I do not suppose that there are many children here who have not some connection with the British Army, and you know that there are no fields in which that Army has more honourably acquitted itself than in India. Men like Napier and Outram were not merely successful Generals, but constructive statesmen too, and well realised all the time that they were compelled to wield their swords the responsibility they owed to the people of the country, and to their own countrymen, who came out here. I think there are no pages in history that give more exhilarating reading than those which relate the way in which men like Outram and Napier lived their lives in this country and for this country.

I was interested to see, the other day, that you have unearthed in Byculla a valuable foundation stone inscribed with the names of your founders of over a hundred years ago. That stone and this Tablet will, I trust, do more than anything else to keep fresh in your memories all that you owe to those who worked for you in years now long gone by. More than that, I trust they will be for ever, for you and those who follow you, reminders of your duty to endeavour to live up to the high traditions of honour, self sacrifice, courage and loyalty which these great men in their day set, and which they maintained in years far more difficult than these. The great Public Schools in Britain have all great traditions behind them. Those traditions mean much indeed to the students, and the maintenance of them is everything to the reputation and good name of the school.

C. P. JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION

With a view to safeguard the general interests of journalists and journalism in the Province, it is proposed to form an Association called "The C. P and Berar Journalists' Association." A meeting of all the journalists will shortly be held at Nagpur to frame rules and regulations of the Association.

DR. BESANT IN INDIA.

FRIDAY'S MEETING

Under the auspices of the National Home Rule League, a public reception will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, to welcome Dr Annie Besant, who returns to India after a sojourn of about two years in the West, on Friday (the 28th instant) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), when Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt., LL.D., will preside. After the Chairman's welcome speech, Dr. Besant will address the meeting.

JANKI PRASAD BEGERHOTTA

PASSPORT FOR ENGLAND REFUSED

(From a Correspondent.)
AJMER, Oct. 21.

The Punjab Governor in Council has decided not to grant a passport to Mr. Janki Prasad Begerhotta, a member of the All-India Congress Committee, Secretary of the Rajputana, Central India, Ajmer-Merwara, Provincial Congress Committee, and a member of the Presidium of the Communist Party of India, who was going to England for a training in journalism and Labour research. Mr. Begerhotta has placed the matter before the Government of India saying that the refusal of a passport to England is the greatest injustice that can be done to a British subject residing in India.

MILL AGENT'S ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

LOSES LIFE FOR A MERE HAT

The City Coroner concluded the inquest, on Monday, touching the death of Narandas Ranchoddas, a mill agent, who was thrown off his motor cycle on the 17th instant and who succumbed to his injuries in the J. J. Hospital subsequently. The evidence showed that the deceased was riding his motor cycle on Worli Marine Drive when his hat flew off. In trying to catch his hat, he lost his balance and was thrown down. He was rendered unconscious and was removed to the J. J Hospital where he died soon after admission. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ILLEGAL TRANSACTION IN COTTON MARKET.

HOW THEY WERE LEGALISED.

EFFORTS TOWARDS ORGANISATION OF TRADE

(From Our Special Representative).

With regard to the removal of time restrictions for trading hours in cotton, it is pleaded that it was impossible to spot out defaulters who were reported doing business beyond the time stipulated by the Board of the East India Cotton Association Limited. It was a known fact that a number of members of the East India Cotton Association Limited were indulging in illegal transactions, being tempted by wide fluctuations in the prices of cotton, mostly at night, on receipt of either Liverpool or New York quotations. In the absence of proof, it was found impossible by the Board to put an end to this growing evil. I made enquiries as to how these out-of-time transactions were done and afterwards were given a legal form. I was informed that two ways were adopted, namely, to pay and receive cash for the difference between the price of business done and next day's official opening price, at which rate a contract on the official form of the East India Cotton Association was entered upon by both the parties. In some cases instead of passing cash, two contracts of purchase and sale covering the difference between the aforesaid prices were passed and payments were made through the clearing-house. If the Board had asked for the inspection of the account books of the suspected members, it would not have been found impossible to detect, if not all, at least some cases and wherever defalcation was detected, stern measures on the part of the Board, would have long ago unrooted the evil which necessitated such an uncommon measure of allowing the trading in forward cotton in the local market.

ORGANISING THE TRADE

With regard to the recent developments in the local cotton market, one prominent cotton merchant informed me that the Board of the East India Cotton Association Limited have a big task before them of organising the local trade to the level of Liverpool or New York cotton exchanges. There are a large number of people in cotton trade who, having not sufficient education, lack in loyalty to the rules and regulations of their own body. The commissions to be charged on sales, are fixed at 1/2 per cent., but there are number of cases where low rates are charged. Further, there are circles within circles and bodies within bodies in the local cotton trade which are undesirable. However, the Board of the East India Cotton Association are facing the task and are gradually trying to organise the cotton trade to the desired end; and it is to be hoped that in years to come, the East India Cotton Association will equal in prestige and prominence any other Exchange of the world.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.

FACTION LEADERS TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, Oct. 22.

Mr. B. N. Sanjana, the Sessions Judge of Thana, delivered judgment yesterday in a case in which Krishna Patil (Accused No. 1) and Gopal Chima (Accused No. 2) stood charged, under Section 302 (murder) of the I.P.C. The accused were committed to the sessions for trial by Mr. P. L. Mehta, the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan who had found that there was a "prima-facie" case made out against them under the above Section, on the strength of medical evidence, supported by the circumstantial evidence which was the only evidence available in the case, there being no eye-witness.

PROSECUTION STORY.

The story of the prosecution was as follows:—The tranquility of the village Khanad, in Taluka Kalyan, was disturbed by the existence of two factions amongst the villagers. The accused were the leaders of one faction, while the deceased Kalya Kanu belonged to the other one, led by Buwaji Madhav Patil and Laxman Bhiwa. There were cases and counter-cases going on in the Resident Magistrate's Court at Kalyan, which showed that the accused and the deceased were on inimical terms with each other. On the 2nd of August last, there was a Bhajan party organised by one Kondu Patil, at whose house about twelve persons including the deceased had gathered at about 9 p.m. The Bhajan lasted till 11 p.m. when the gathering dispersed. While the Bhajan was going on, the accused suddenly appeared on the scene and had a quarrel with some members of the party. The accused then went to Doke, another village close by. After the Bhajan was over, the deceased went and slept in his cattle-shed close to the house of Buwaji. Evidence was led to show that the accused with sticks in their hands went in the direction of cattle-shed at 1 o'clock and after some time came from the direction of the cattle-shed. Next morning, the deceased's brother went to the cattle-shed to rouse his bother Kalya, and to his great horror he found the deceased hanging on a beam with a coir string tied round his neck. Immediately, he cried out for help, and information was given to the police.

THE DEFENCE FAILS.

The Medical Officer of Kalyan deposed that death was due to strangulation which was due to throttling. The defence was twofold. Either it was a case of suicide or homicide committed by persons other than the accused. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty by a majority of 6 to 3, and the learned judge accepting the same, sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

Mr. A. V. Chitre appeared for the Crown while, the accused were defended by Rao Bahadur Bhagwat and Mr. W. A. Rege.

GUJARAT VYAYAM MANDAL

VARIETY OF PHYSICAL FEATS

With great pomp and enthusiasm, the Gujarat Vyayam Mandal of Bombay celebrated its fourth annual gathering on Sunday afternoon, at Madhav Baug, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Kt. presiding. Quite a large and representative gathering of the sympathisers of the Mandal participated in the joyous function. It will be recalled that the Gujarat Vyayam Mandal was first started in 1924 by a band of enthusiastic workers who took keen interest in the physical culture of young boys and girls. The principal object of the Mandal has been to create a taste for physical culture among the Hindus in the Bombay Presidency generally, and particularly among the Gujarati inhabitants of the city of Bombay, and to spread the knowledge of the science of physical culture amongst them. During the short time of its existence, the Mandal has shown itself worthy of the sympathy and support that it has received at the hands of the citizens of Bombay.

AMUSING PROGRAMME.

The programme of the gathering was as heavy as it was entertaining. After a prayer song had been sung, in mellifluous tones, by a batch of young boys and girls, the students of the Mandal gave a very pleasing display of gymnastics. Skipping by girls with the aid of music provided considerable amusement to the spectators. Body-building exercises were no less amusing and artistic. Demonstrations of weight-lifting, boxing, sham fighting, lathi-playing, pyramids and "gaan" were particularly attractive and evoked great admiration. At every physical feat, the students of the Mandal were warmly cheered by the crowds of enthusiastic sympathisers.

PROMISE OF ACTIVE INTEREST.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas who joined the gathering a little late was given a rousing ovation when he rose to address the audience on behalf of the Mandal. Dilating on the value and importance of physical culture, he expressed his extreme satisfaction at the exquisite gymnastics the students of the Mandal had done. The progress of the Mandal and especially the enthusiasm and perseverance of its organisers, he said, deserved sympathy and admiration at the hands of those who took any interest in the physical culture of their young boys and girls. Sir Purshottamdas assured the Mandal that he would soon begin to take active interest in the working of the Mandal. He was sorry he could not do so earlier. Concluding, he exhorted the audience to help the Mandal in every possible way. A vote of thanks to the Chair brought the proceedings to an end.

KHUSHRO-SHIRIN.

DEMAND FOR PERFORMANCES AT RIPON THEATRE

The extreme popularity of Mr. Sorab N. Pochkhanwalla's play "Khushro-Shirin" which is being staged by the Parsi Alfred Company at the Excelsior Theatre is evinced by the crowded audiences at each Show.

The play is announced to be discontinued after the 25th inst., as the Excelsior Theatre is going to be occupied by an English Company. This will be a disappointment to many people who have had yet no opportunity of seeing it, either on account of the long distance from their residential localities or the high rates of tickets.

There is a feeling among such people that the play should be continued at the Ripon Theatre, Grant Road, for the benefit of the Parsis and others residing in the vicinity. The lower rates will be also an additional inducement for them. Moreover, the Ripon Theatre will be more suitable for the elaborate scenic arrangements which are a special feature of the performance.

BOMBAY SARASWATS' GATHERING.

JUSTICE PATKAR'S ADVICE TO LOOK BEYOND COMMUNITY

With more than ordinary interest and enthusiam the Kanara Saraswawt Association celebrated its sixteenth Annual Social gathering and sports during Devali festival, namely on Sunday and Monday respectively. A large number of members of the community participated in the function. A noteworthy feature of the celebration was that members of listed communities who were invited also attended it. Hon. Mr. Justice S. S. Patkar presided. Mrs. Patkar gave away the prizes to winners in sports.

OPEN-AIR SPORTS.

The sports which were held on the Gowalia Tank Maidan on Sunday morning registered large entries and every item was very keenly contested. Besides the long and short distance races for juniors, seniors and girls, there were races for adults over the age of 35, which were also well contested. Another feature of the sports was the performance of "namaskars" so strongly advocated by Indian physical culturists by juniors, seniors and adults over the age of 35. Mr. R. S. Padbidri of the "Chronicle" aged 37 carried away the first prize for adults by performing 75 "namaskars." Mr. B. L. Hattangdy (senior) and Master Panemangalore (junior) secured first places by performing 275 and 170 "namaskars" respectively. A Baby show and spining competition for ladies also formed part of the programme. Mr. S. B. Naimapaly, the Saranswat athlete of the National Physical Culture Institute thrilled the audience by passing a motor car wheel over his chest.

ACTIVITIES OF THE ASSOCIATION

Mr. Golikere Pandurang Rao the Vice-chairman of the Association in opening the proceedings of the social gathering on Monday at the outset accorded a hearty welcome to guests and especially those belonging to sister communities, and said it was a happy augery of closer co-operation and more intimate relations between them. He then gave a short history of the Association, its manifold activities and its contribution towards the progress and welfare of the community. After narrating the various activities of the Association such as holding gatherings, debates, lectures, sports, affording medical relief to members, etc. he said: "Another achievement to the credit of the Association was the convening of the first Kanara Saraswat Conference held at Santa Cruz last year at which many subjects of vital concern to our social physical and economic welfare were discussed and resolutions evincing the general desire for a bold advance were unanimously passed. We cannot help feeling that the Conference has quickened the pace of our general advancement by giving plenty of food for thought in the direction of social reform.

JUSTICE PATKAR'S ADDRESS.

"Do not restrict your activities to your own community, look beyond the narrow walls of communalism and work for the eradication of social evils." This was the burden of the presidential speech of Justice Patkar. Mr. Patkar paid a tribute to the late Mr. Telang, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, social reformers of the Saraswat community and asked the Association to seriously consider which of the principles laid down by them would best eradicate the social evils in India. He then spoke on the evils of caste-system and the desirability of effacing it for the ultimate salvation of the Indian Nation. Regading early marriage he referred to the bill to raise marriageable age for boys and girls introduced by Rai Saheb Harbilas Sarda in the Assembly and said it was for the Association to consider whether they should or should not accept legislation as a means of carrying out social reform. The most important point is, he concluded, "to have unity of being, unity of aspiration and unity of ideals".

Mr. D. V. Nadkarni proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Patkar after which the guests were treated to refreshments and the function terminated.

MARQUES OF CAMBRIDGE DEAD

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The Marquess of Cambridge is dead.—Reuter.

(An earlier message stated that the Marquess of Cambridge "has undergone an operation, and his condition is causing some anxiety.")

(The Marquess of Cambridge whose death is reported at the age of 59 was the brother of Queen Mary. He served in the Life Guards and 17th Lancers and fought in South Africa. He was Personal A.D.C. to the King and in July 1915 was appointed Asst. Military Secretary at the War Office, and was gazetted on December 27, of the same year as Military Secretary on the Personal Staff and temporary Brigadier-General. He relinquished the title of the Duke of Teck on conferment of the Marquesate in June 1917).

A "REPUTED THIEF" ACQUITTED

WHAT DO SOCIETY AND STATE WANT?

At the Girgaum Police Court before the Hony. Presidency Magistrate Mr. Erachshaw R. Hirjibehedin, Sergt. Holsworth charged Alias Mohamad, a Mahomedan with nine previous convictions under Sec. 112 of the City Police Act. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. De Cunha, the Police Prosecutor and Mr. Bhesania, pleader appeared for the accused.

The prosecution case was, that on the night of the 30th September last at about 11-30 p.m. Police Constable 1269|C saw the accused approach the junction of the French Bridge and the Sandhurst Bridge. On seeing the constable, the accused went back. He moved to and fro twice or thrice and at last went and sat under a tree near a doctor's house at the foot of the bridge. The constable felt suspicions about the movement of the accused and arrested him. On being questioned by him, the accused stated that he was returning home from a stroll. The policeman, however, was not satisfied with the answer and took him to the Gamdevi Police Station. Enquiries were made and it was found that the accused had a number of previous convictions for theft and house-breaking. He was, therefore, charged as above.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and stated that he was going home from Chowpatty and on his way he was arrested by the contable at the foot of the French Bridge.

On the evidence before the Court, the Magistrate in his finding said that it was admitted by the prosecution that the accused was residing with a prostitute at Kennedy Bridge not far from the place of his arrest. There were in all nine previous convictions against him for theft and house-breaking—the last being in 1914 when the accused was sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment and must have earned some remission and it may be presumed that he was released from jail some time by the end of 1920.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Thereafter there was no conviction against the accused for theft or house-breaking. From the rent bills and cash memos produced, the Court was satisfied that after his release from jail, the accused had led an honest life as a hawker in cloth. His Worship further remarked, that beyond producing the record of convictions, the prosecution have produced no other evidence to show that the accused was still looked upon as a thief by those who knew him; nor was his last conviction within a reasonable time of the present prosecution. If the record must be relied upon, it also showed that the accused had nothing against him after that time. It was, therefore, clear that the accused had tried to mend his ways and opened a new leaf which was all that the Society or the State would want. If the accused was living with a prostitute and it would not be unreasonable to believe that he had gone out for a stroll at Chowpatty and that he was returning home at 11-30 p.m.—surely not quite a late hour for the class of men of the accused's type. His Worship, therefore, held that the prosecution had failed to prove their case and, therefore, the accused was ordered to be acquitted.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Oct. 24.
Previous Closing Rate	19.63
To-day's Opening Rate	19.63
Difference	Unchanged
To-day's Closing Rate	19.53
Difference	—.10

LIVERPOOL.

	Oct. 24.
Previous Closing Rate	10.56
To-day's Opening Rate	10.64
Difference	plus .08
To-day's Closing Rate	10.49
Difference	—.07
Broach Expectation	Rs. 382

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	Oct. 24.
Silver Ready	Rs. 25-13-0
Lower	0-1-0
Silver Forward	Rs. 25-14-0
Lower	0-1-0
Tone of market:—Steady.	

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3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of Companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practices, Labour efficiency and organisation. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. Rs. 7-8.
5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT 1925, Rs. 1-8-0.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1927.

DR. BESANT'S APPEAL FOR UNITY.

We published yesterday two interviews which a Free Press representative had with Dr. Besant in London on the eve of her return to India. One of these referred to Miss Mayo's book and the other to a Swaraj Bill for India and the preparations therefor. The two topics are not unconnected. It is now abundantly clear that Miss Mayo's book is only a part of an organised propaganda to frustrate India's efforts to win Swaraj. It should be equally clear to us that mere retorts to Miss Mayo will not suffice to counteract the foreign propaganda. It is true that responsible leaders and institutions in India should refute each and every wicked aspersion of Miss Mayo. It is as true that we should also carry on foreign propaganda without any further delay. But to stop there would be suicidal. As Mahatma Gandhi and every other reasonable critic of Miss Mayo has observed, the social abuses which are still lurking in Indian society and which have been foully caricatured and travestied by Miss Mayo, should be swept away as speedily as possible, abuses, for example, like child marriages, untouchability and a rigid caste system in general. A clean sweep of these evils, some of which are now practically on their last legs, will mean a tremendous accretion of vigour and solidarity to our political propaganda, which, thus and otherwise invigorated, will be the most effective reply to the foreign propaganda against Indian Swaraj. Dr. Besant has determined to throw herself into the thick of such a propaganda at the advanced age of eighty. This should be a splendid example to the whole of India.

Asked by the Free Press representative whether she was going to work again in the Congress, she replied: "Of course." That little expression is significant. She did not say "certainly", she said "of course." We take it that it was a matter of course to her to join the Congress, at any rate at the present critical juncture. As a matter of fact, she has become a member of the Reception Committee of the Madras Congress and she hopes "that many other old Congressmen will join in again." For, she said: "In this critical period of our history I am sure we shall be able to show a united front and revive the Congress to the position it held in 1917 and before. We shall all be one party standing for India. The one thing that matters at the present time is union." These are wise and inspiring words and, we trust, will not be lost on the country. We look forward to the time when each Indian citizen will think it as much a matter of course to be a Congressman as it is to call himself an Indian. So long at any rate as the creed of the Congress is as comprehensive as it is now and so long as the Khaddar franchise is removed, there is no reason that we can see why every Indian who wants Swaraj, may not join the Congress. We hope the example of Dr. Besant and of the Madras non-Brahmins will be followed by the Liberals and all those who are at present out of the Congress. We hope, too, the Congress leaders, in their turn, will immediately remove the Khaddar franchise and otherwise help in making the Congress far more representative than it is at present. Thus re-organised, the Congress will not only recover, as Dr. Besant says, the position it held in 1917 and before, but will also retain the best feature it has since gained, viz., its intimate contact with the masses of the country.

We find that the agenda before the All-India Congress Committee meeting at Calcutta includes a resolution for the removal of the Khaddar franchise. The franchise, however good its intentions, has so hopelessly broken down in practice that its removal is a question of months. Strictly speaking, the All-India Congress Committee cannot make a change in the Constitution of the Congress. But there is at least one precedent for such a change and on the strength of it we would earnestly appeal to the Committee to remove the franchise altogether and at once and make it easier for those who are now out of the Congress to participate in the Madras session. There are many other political questions, too, of a controversial character before the A. I. C. C. But if only because all these will certainly come up before the open Congress, we wish that either their consideration should be postponed, the 'status quo' being maintained, or that not more than a day at the utmost should be devoted to these questions. Beyond this, every available hour should be devoted to the question of communal unity which is daily being more and more menaced. Even if only the half-settled questions about cow-slaughter and music before mosques are now fully settled, it will be a great point gained, for it will make it possible for the Simla Unity Conference to resume its work. This is not too much to expect from Congressmen who at least should be able to realise with Dr. Besant that "the one thing that matters at the present time is union" both communal and political.

WORTH CONSIDERATION.

We publish elsewhere a letter from Mr. Mulraj Karsondas, a gentleman well-known in financial circles in Bombay embodying his scheme for a Reserve Bank. Mr. Mulraj hopes that his scheme will meet with the approval of those who champion a State Bank as well as of those who want a Shareholders' bank. Now, as far as public opinion in the country is concerned, what it demands is that the Reserve Bank should be so constituted as to enable the currency policy to be determined solely in the interests of India and not in those of British financiers. It demands a Bank that will not be a mere pawn in the hands of the Great Moghul of the India Office whose main concern is only to exploit through his subordinates in India her monetary resources for the aggrandisement of Britain. It also demands a Bank run on efficient and sound lines. Mr. Mulraj's scheme is an attractive one as a compromise between what the country demands and what the Government seek to force upon. It is one which, with several modifications, is capable of being made to approximate to the demand of the country. As such, it deserves careful and sympathetic consideration at the hands of the public as well as the Government. Mr. Mulraj himself is modest enough to say that what he has suggested, is only a skeleton. It is for those entitled to speak with authority on the subject to improve it in the light of what they think is essential in the interest of financial Swaraj for India.

THE FIRST WARNING.

The large majority that threw out the resolution in the Madras Council to remove the Neill statue from its present site must have strange notions of national self-respect. It is possible that some thought it best to let sleeping dogs lie. Two arguments were urged against the removal, that such a step would create communal hatred and that since the statue had been there for sixty years without giving offence it might as well continue to be there for ever. The first argument will not hold water as Indians have not objected to the statues of all Europeans, but only of Europeans of the Dyer type. As regards the second argument, it is sufficient to say that, thanks to the official history books permitted to be printed or used in schools and colleges, very few knew anything about Neill. Recent publications, however, have thrown some lurid light on his doings and people have now realised that a statue of Neill in India is as intolerable as a statue of Dyer. The irresponsible majority in the Council may throw out the resolution, but that will not be the last word on the agitation against the statue. It is a pity that the first warning has gone unheeded.

THE WAY OUT.

The announcement by General Smuts in his latest utterance on the flag question in South Africa that a peaceful exit from the impasse is being attempted by joint consultation between the two opposing groups in the controversy is an indication that the protagonists of the Union Jack and Union Jack alone realise that the days of hectoring and bullying are over. The Dutch Nationalists showed such a tenacious attitude of resistance to the earlier foolish cry of the "Uitlanders" that compromise on the question was disloyalty to the British connection, that General Smuts evidently feels it incumbent upon himself now to persuade the South African Party to moderate its views. General Hertzog and his Government have adopted a statesmanlike policy in appreciating this change in the angle of vision of the "Union Jack" hoisters and a Hertzog-Smuts' agreement on the question should easily be possible. Why should India not have a flag of her own (under a similar compromise?

INDIA'S RIGHT TO SELF-DEFENCE.

(BY DR. K. K. DADACHANJI.)

VI.*

It may be objected that so far one has offered only negative criticism as to what the Territorial Committee has failed to do. Hence, in the 4th Column of Table I, I have shown what the Committee could have done if so minded, and have therefore given my Plan of Expansion to indicate how the I. T. F. can constitute an efficient second line of 300,000 I. T. F. to the Regular Indian Army of 140,000.

Before commenting on the 3rd Column of Table I, re: expansion, let me quote one sentence from Para 20 of the Report—reproduced in a previous article—viz., "Expansion in the case of the Provincial Battalions and of the other units should not, in any event, proceed beyond the limits of what is required on military grounds 'to constitute a second line to the Regular Army of adequate strength and composition': and no new unit should be created save with the concurrence of the Local Government of the area concerned." I have never read a Report which contains more indefinite, vague and more non-committal recommendation on a vital subject than this, made by any responsible Committee. Thus, the public is not given the most important information necessary to judge of the adequency or otherwise of the requisite strength of the I. T. F. It was the duty of the Committee to let us know the exact limits of the expension of the I. T. F. required on military grounds to constitute a second line to the Regular Army, of adequate strength and composition". For then, we should have been enabled to realize not only the limits of the I. T. F., but also the reasoning on which such limits were fixed "on military grounds,"—which is a term so vague that no one could make out either the head or tail of it. Thus, the Committee is indefinite where it should have been definite, and the deception could be realized from the fact that, for example, Mr. (now Lord) Haldane put his cards on the table of the House of Commons, and stated clearly that he wanted 300,000 men for the British T. F., at the back of the Regular Army of 120,000, when in 1907 he set about reorganizing the Volunteer Forces of Britain, and he got the numbers in spite of all opposition from old croanies of the type of the military cabbage-heads of the Indian Military Department, who have practically dictated this, report of the Territorial Committee.

A BASELESS CHARGE.

The Committee is satisfied that there will be no difficulty in recruiting any number of men for the expansion of the I. T. F., and so the baseless charge of lack of recruits for the I. T. F. is thus exploded. 200,000 recruits can be raised in a day if paid a retaining fee of Rs. 3 a month.

Before coming to the question of proposped expansion of the I. T. F., as per 3rd Column of Table I, one might consider the question whether sufficient men will be coming forward willingly to join the I. T. F. if it is expanded, and whether there is any truth in the report spread by the propaganda factories of Delhi and Simla with the help of their well-patronised tools, viz., the Anglo-Indian Press, that the I. T. F. has not been brought up even to the measly authorised strength, owing to the unwillingness of Indians to join! A reply to this question is to be found in para 12 of the Report of the Committee, which states that "we are satisfied, however, both from our evidence, and from the response made in India during the Great War to the call for recruits for services overseas, that there will be no difficulty in obtaining the numbers which, within the limits of such funds as are likely to be available in the near future, can be trained and equipped in time of peace, provided that the conditions of Service in the Force are improved on the lines recommended elsewhere in this Report." In fact, according to the evidence of an ex-Director of the Territorial Force at Army Headquarters it appears that there is such a surplus of Indians unemployed owing to the beneficient rule of the British that according to the Ex-Director "If you were to pay a retaining fee of Rs. 3 a month, you could get 200,000 recruits to-morrow". So these quotations dispose of the excuse of lack of patriotic recruits for the I. T. F. and prove what I have always been insisting on, that India possesses on inexhaustible reservoir of the finest fighting men of the world, who can be turned into a practically invincible army for the self-defence of Indian Swaraj, if properly trained, equipped and armed with all the scientific paraphernalia of modern war. Such is also the opinion expressed in the Report of the Mesopotamian Commission. Looking at the number of our population, India may be classed as a first class country in the world, with only two rivals, China and Russia, and so we possess human resources which can be converted into an efficient army of 3 crores or more, or in other words, India can raise an army which would out-number the whole population of a third-rate country like Britain!

Hence, I hope that all sensible people will agree with me that the proposed minimum strength of the I. T. F. of 300,000 can be easily raised, in order to constitute the I. T. F. a really adequate and efficient second line to the 1st line Regular Army of 140,000, and further that you cannot raise a national army which can defend Indian Swaraj, if its numbers are limited to a beggarly 12,000,—the present strength dictated by the Government policy of mistrust of Indians.

(To Be Continued.)

*Previous articles appeared on the 1st, 2nd, 8th and 30th September and on 8th instant.

IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

MOSCOW.

(BY MINOO E. MASANI.)

II*

Moscow was a great improvement on Leningrad. Here, instead of empty buildings, was a housing shortage with which the feverish building programme of the Moscow Soviet was unable to cope. The population figures of the new capital continue to soar, and rationing of house space has had to be resorted to with the governing principle of 'need, not greed.'

The streets of Moscow were well looked-after, and there was much more traffic. One is not left to the tender mercies of the 'izvoschik' because there are taxi-cabs with reliable metres and rates not above the Bombay level. Most of them belong to the City Soviet, the privately-owned cars being distiguished by a yellow band all round,—the idea being that good citizens should give preference to communal cars. Besides trams, there are Leyland omnibuses newly imported from England. As we drove to our destination in two taxis we were struck by the unbroken line of huge buildings. We even saw a sky-scraper after the American model which we learnt was the office of the State Sugar Trust. Later we saw more of these sky-scrapers being built.

The hotels in Moscow were a relief after those in Leningrad, being all that one is accustomed to look for in Western Europe. This pleasant experience was also repeated in Nejni-Novgorod and Kiev.

A WORKERS' REST HOME.

Of the many institutions we visited during our feverishly busy ten days in Moscow, I must touch upon just a few of the most interesting. And as we were struck most with the wonderful, social and cultural work of the Soviet Government, I shall start with the Kalinin Rest Home at which I spent one of the most pleasant days of my trip. It was started in 1920 on the estate of an aristocrat, an hour's train ride from the city. The beautiful mansion is now used as the club house, and the three hundred acres of land around is dotted with thirty six cottages housing eighteen hundred workers on their holidays and with extensive sports grounds. A big open-air theatre was being built under the supervision of Stanislavsky, the popular and enthusiastic Director of the Moscow Art Theatre. And this estate had before the Revolution been the property of Stanislavsky's own father! This was a coincidence, but symbolic of the way in which the best of the Old Order is co-operating enthusiastically in the construction of the New. We went through the cottages—clean, airy rooms—windows open all through the summer 'By Order'—four or five beds in each. We had our dinner in one of the three huge refectories. We found this practice of inviting ourselves to dinner 'without giving notice' desirable from more, than one point of view! We never had a meal in any of these working-class homes any less wholesome or tasty than the fare in the best hotels. But while the worker paid only 35 Kopoks (8 annas), we had to pay about two or three roubles (three or four rupees).

There was a great demand for books at the Rest Home, and to meet it there was a fine library of 100,000 volumes. Of translations of foreign writers, I found the most popular to be those of Upton Sinclair, the American Socialist. Rabindranath Tagore's works were there too. I received a request for a volume of Sarojini Naidu's poems from a journalist who could read English.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN MOSCOW UNIVERSITY.

To me personally the most interesting part about my visit to the Rest Home was the presence there during their vacation of three hundred Chinese Students from the Sun-Yat-Sen University and a smaller number of Indian, Malayan and Negro students from the Oriental University. They were mostly studying politics and economics—Marxian, of course. One Chinese student who had got a Doctorate at the London School of Economics was "finishing" his education before going home. All the students I talked with were happy and enthusiastic. They were given free board and lodging, and a little pocket money 'according

(Continued on page 11.)

*The first article appeared on 22nd inst.

Notes of the Day.

Rumanian Politics.

If Prince Carol manages his business with tact and patience, it is extremely probable that his little son, now the King of Rumania, will not have to ask again for a long time the question "When I am King, shall I be allowed to play?" Carol's previous escapades will be easily forgiven and forgotten by the landed gentry, the army and the peasantry in Rumania, classes who are devoted to him. They will be glad to see him return as their King. The only impediment in his ambition is the Liberal Party in Rumania, with its Bratianus, and Jonescus and other families, the Whigs of Rumanian politics, who will be loth to see political power slipping away from them. They know that the manipulators of international finance are behind them. Their popularity with bond-holders and concession-hunters in Europe and America is great. So unless Carol makes it up with the Liberal leaders, he may secure the throne, but will remain very shaky on it.

Conciliating Ibn Saud.

The Indian Muslims may not have in their ignorance realised it, but, according to the "Saturday Review", the British efforts to secure a treaty between England and Ibn Saud, "King of the Hejaz and of Nejd", have "very favourably impressed" Muslim opinion throughout the Empire! The journal remarks that the Treaty is "satisfactory to Ibn Saud himself and is more than satisfactory to the Muslim elements within the British Empire." The Treaty does relate to the protection of life and property of the pilgrims coming to Mecca from the different parts of the British Empire, but Ibn Saud had promised such protection even before the Treaty and "the more than satisfactory element" in the Treaty must refer to the "raising of the British embargo" against the importation of arms and war material into the Hejaz, which the "Saturday Review" parades as an example of British tact and diplomacy. So it is, considering that the disappearance of the embargo will enable British munition manufacturers to secure a strong foothold openly now in the Hejaz. But this is a matter of satisfaction to British traders, not to the "Muslim elements within the British Empire."

Improper Language.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, too, has issued a long Press statement regarding the Calcutta Unity Conference. He says therein that the calling of this Conference is "to scrap the Committee jointly appointed by the representatives of the Hindu Maha Sabha and the Central Khilafat Committee" and that the procedure adopted is "highly objectionable." He goes further and says that "any attempt on the part of the Congress to reach any provisional settlement on the Hindu-Muslim problem over the head of the Hindu Maha Sabha was not only most improper, but would obviously be futile." We do not see any occasion for these adjectives or how the calling of the Calcutta Conference is a "scrapping" of the Committee appointed by the Simla Conference. That Committee is up against an impasse over the cow and music questions. Is it not open to the Congress to make one more effort and suggest if possible a way out of the impasse, if only to enable the Simla Conference to resume its work? Mr. Jairamdas fouls his own nest by saying that it is "improper" for the Congress to make an independent attempt to find out even a "provisional" settlement.

Shipping Brokers.

We have on several occasions before exposed the evils of the system of Shipping Brokers through whom alone Indian seamen can get employment. Mr. Syed Munawar drew the attention of the Bombay Government to one of our articles on the subject and asked a question in the Council whether they had taken steps to abolish the system. As usual, Government replied that the evils of the system were much exaggerated and that the system "on the whole worked satisfactorily." Now, the present method of recruitment has been condemned by the Geneva International Labour Conference which has recommended instead a State Employment Bureau. Five years ago, on the recommendation of the Clow Committee, the Government of India issued an Order urging the appointment of such bureaus. It is significant that the Bombay Government have not yet thought fit to give effect to that Order. They now propose to reconsider the matter. It is better late than never, but the reconsideration will be useful only if the right remedy is adopted.

Undesirable Practice.

In a commuication to the Traffic Superintendent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Ajmer, the Hon. Secretary of the Gujarat Railway Traffic Association has strong comments to make in regard to the system said to be recently adopted by the authorities of that railway of asking the ticket-collectors "to make certain amount of earning each month" in the shape of excess fare charges. He quotes specific instances of harassment of two third class passengers at Rewari Station on the 7th instant. On the excess fare receipt he found only one ticket entered and the two passengers were charged for unbooked luggage. They protested that they had no more than 30 seers of luggage, the amount allowed free, but they were roughly handled and at last "they had to sell one of their ornaments to pay the charge." On the initiative of the Hon. Secretary the Station Master at Rewari promised to look into the case, but surely railway administrations in India cannot be allowed to continue this practice of actually farming out fines in the manner of mediaeval tax-gatherers.

HOUSING LOWER MIDDLE CLASSES.

RELIEF COMMITTEE'S SCHEME FOR GUJERAT.

GOVERNMENT GRANT INADEQUATE.

HON. MR. PATEL'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

NADIAD, Oct. 24.

On Friday last, a meeting of the leading Flood Relief workers of Gujerat was held at the residence of the Hon. Mr. Patel in Nadiad, to consider the resolutions recently passed by the Central Flood Relief Committee, Bombay. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Gujerat Prantik Samiti, presided. About 40 workers were present, as also Mr. Garret, the Officer-in-charge of Flood Relief operations. The meeting lasted for nearly three hours.

After the preliminary business had been gone through, the Hon. Mr. Patel explained the scheme for reconstruction of houses. Dividing the scheme into three parts, he pointed out that the first part dealt with the houses of those persons who were eligible for Government loans, which, he said, would be given liberally, though, in his opinion, the terms of the loan were not equally liberal, considering the extremely distressed condition of the people. Loans would be given to persons whose circumstances, taken as a whole, were found on investigation, to be such as to justify the Government in its expectation that the loan would be returned in due course. The second part of the scheme dealt with the huts of the depressed classes, such as Dheds, Bhangis, Vaghris, Jogis, etc. The Government had decided to make a free grant of Rs. 10 lakhs to help these people to reconstruct their houses. Mr. Patel considered that the amount was inadequate, considering the large number of houses demolished, and expressed the hope that the Government would meet further demands as and when they arose.

LOWER MIDDLE CLASSES IGNORED.

In these two schemes, which were to be financed by the Government, Mr. Patel continued, no account whatsoever had been taken of the people of the lower middle classes, who were poor and helpless owing to age, widowhood, and other causes. They were not eligible for Government loans under part one of the scheme, as they were not likely to be in a position to return them by any stretch of the imagination. A large number of houses belonging to these people had been lost in the floods, and unless some agency came to their rescue, their plight would be intolerable.

LARGE FUNDS REQUIRED.

Mr. Patel continued that the Central Relief Committee, in consultation with the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee, had devised a scheme which had been embodied in the resolutions which they had met to consider. To help these people, it was thought necessary that a careful and exhaustive enquiry should be made in every village, and a statement prepared by relief workers, showing in each case the condition of the person and the sum of money required to reconstruct his house. From the funds at the disposal of the Central Relief Committee and the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee, it was proposed, under this scheme, to make a free grant to these persons. In Mr. Patel's opinion, large funds would be required for this purpose, and the existing balances in the hands of these Committees would, by no means, suffice. He expressed the hope that the public would once again rise to the occasion and enable the Committees to work out the scheme.—A. P.

He expressed the view that the cause being good the public would once again rise to the occasion if an appeal were made on that behalf. According to Mr. Patel's calculations at least ten lakhs would be needed for the district of Kaira alone.

LOOK AT SUBSTANCE AND NOT SHADOW.

At this stage some of the relief workers were heard to take exception to the language of the resolution of the Central Relief Committee where they had been described as the agents of the Central Committee as though that Committee was all in all and the final controlling authority. Mr. Patel told them that they should look at the substance and not quarrel over the shadow. He knew as every one else outside did that had it not been for the timely intervention and assistance of the patriotic band of workers under the Gujerat Provincial Committee it would have been impossible to cope with the stupendous situation that faced the province, but he asked them to realise that success in the work of reconstruction cannot be achieved without the closest co-operation between Government, the Central Committee and the Gujerat Provincial Committee.

ONLY DO WORK WELL.

He agreed that the resolution could have been worded in a more cautious and less offensive manner, but he reminded them that they were a band of selfless workers and as such they ought not to mind who took the ultimate credit and their duty should be to see that the work was done and done well. In the resolutions they were going to adopt to-day they were asking for an advance of five lakhs and if the Central Relief Committee made any delay or difficulties which might hamper their activities they would then be quite justified in grumbling or complaining. After this explanation the workers seemed satisfied and did not press their complaint.

The resolution of the Central Committee was then considered and discussed and the following resolutions were adopted:—

(1) This meeting approves the scheme prepared by the Central Relief Committee of Bombay for giving free grants to those unfortunate victims of the floods who are either unable to take advantage or the arrangement made by Government for the grant of loans or are too poor to return the loan in ten yearly instalments and therefore resolves that all necessary data and statements required for the purpose be forthwith prepared.

This meeting is of opinion that at least ten lakhs of rupees would be required to give free grants according to this scheme in Kaira District and the adjoining States alone.

STRONG COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

(2) As the scheme of the Central Relief Fund requires that the free grants should be made not in cash, but in the supply of necessary materials for building as far as possible this meeting resolves that the work of importing timber, cement, Mangalore tiles, etc., and the arrangements for manufacturing locally certain materials as bricks, tiles, lime, etc., be immediately undertaken and also resolves that the Central Relief Committee do make an advance of 5 (?) lakhs for this purpose to the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee without delay.

This meeting appoints a Committee of the following gentlemen to carry out the above resolution:—Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel, Chairman, Mr. Laxmidas, Secretary, Mr. Narhari D. Parikh, Mr. Maganlal K. Gandhi, Mr. Amritlal V. Thakkar or in his absence Mr. Chimanlal K. Dave, Mr. Gopaldas A. Desai, Mr. Mohanlal K. Pandya, Mr. Shankerlal D. Parekh and Imam Saheb A. K. Bavavir.

This meeting also appoints a Committee of the following gentlemen to prepare a scheme for the supply of materials for building purposes at reasonable rates and make all necessary arrangements in that behalf:—Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel, Mr. J. H. Garret, Mr. Laxmidas Purshotham, Mr. Chimanlal Dave, Mr. Maganlal K. Gandhi and Mr. Durlabhji.—A. P.

SOVIET A NIGHT-MARE.?

BRITISH ARMY FINDS A CHAMPION

BURDWAN DEPRECATES REDUCTION IN FRONTIER FORCES

LONDON, October 24.

In a leading article based on the interview with the Maharaja of Burdwan with regard to his speech, "Daily Mail" draws the attention to his statement that the Soviet is making extraordinary efforts to stir up the tribes on the North-West Frontier of India against the British, and in pushing on its propaganda in Afghanistan. It also emphasises that the Maharaja of Burdwan strongly deprecates any reduction of British armed forces in India.—Reuter.

HERTZOG-SMUTS COMPROMISE

CABINET CRISIS ANTICIPATED ON FLAG QUESTION

LONDON, October 24.

South-African correspondents of London newspapers report that General Hertzog and General Smuts have tentatively agreed to a compromise on the design of the flag.

The correspondents anticipate a Cabinet crisis owing to the compromise being unacceptable to the extremists on both sides.—Reuter.

N 3 FORCED TO LAND ON SEA

AIRSHIP BURSTS INTO FLAMES

LONDON, October 23

Tokio.—Airship N3 which was recently purchased from Italy, while participating in the naval manoeuvres was forced to land on sea owing to engine trouble and burst into flames on touching water. The crew were rescued, one receiving slight injuries.—Reuter.

N3 COMPLETELY DESTROYED

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Tokio Latest details of the N3 disaster show that the airship has been completely destroyed. It was apparently forced to descend on a small island off the Izu peninsula, owing to a storm and the exhaustion of fuel. The crew had just climbed down from a gondola when a gale swept the airship out to sea where it suddenly exploded in mid air and burst into flames. N3 is a sister ship of the "Norge" in which Capt. Amundsen flew to the North Pole. It cost a quarter million yen. The crew are still stranded on the island whence they are unable to be taken off owing to rough seas.—Reuter.

AN ALL-WOMEN'S SHOW

MRS GRAYSON'S FLIGHT

LONDON, Oct. 24.

New York.—"This is a light conceived by women, planned by women financed by women, and with a woman on board in the capacity of Commander" declare Mrs. Grayson in a speech prior to the start on her third attempt. She added that the purpose of the flight was to prove that the amphibian was the proper type of aeroplane for the Atlantic crossing that the latter was feasible in any season and that a woman has an equal share in advancing science. Interviewed after her return Mrs. Grayson, when asked, if she used "any of your soup or coffee" replied: "we had to pour it all down hydraulic apparatus in order to force the landing gear down for landing."—Reuter.

MALAKCHAND CASE.

EDUCATION MINISTER AS WITNESS

LAHORE. Oct. 24.

Some important witnesses including the Education Minister of the Punjab and the Private Secretary to the Governor gave evidence at the resumed hearing of the case against Malakchand, who is being prosecuted in the court of Mr. Lincoln Additional District Magistrate, on charge of cheating.

Mr. Manoharlal, Education Minister, stated that he did not grant any certificate as Dean of Punjab University, nor did he remember to have seen the accused before. He added that the signatures the certificate bore were not his though in some respects they looked like his.

Major Pott, Private Secretary to the Governor, stated that the letter of 28th March did not bear his signature and there was no record of any such letter in his office. If the letter had been genuine it would have been numbered. To the best of witness's knowledge the accused Malakchand had had no interview with the Governor.

Mr. Jagatram, another witness, said that the accused's father was Deputy Commissioner and the accused had no relative in Government service.

The case was adjourned.—A. P.

'DECEPTION AND FRAUD'

RETRENCHMENT IN KHARAGPUR.

WORKERS' MANIFESTO ON SITUATION.

KHARAGPUR, October 24.

The Kharagpur Railwaymen's Union has issued a manifesto stating that the management has been circulating false information regarding the progress of the struggle between the employers and employees at Kharagpur.

The manifesto states that the dismissal of 2,000 of the workmen is wicked, cruel and unnecessary. The reason of economic necessity advanced by the Agent, the manifesto characterises as a deception and fraud on the public. The real reason for the initiation of the policy of retrenchment according to the manifesto is increasing the profits of foreign capitalists at the expense of the Indian workers.

The manifesto urges the workers to fight the retrenchment policy to the finish.—Free Press.

REVISION OF ANGLO-IRAQ TREATY.

CONVERSATIONS COMMENCE

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Maj. Ormsby-Gore entertained to lunch King Feisul and Jafar Pasha. Conversations for the revision of the Anglo-Iraq treaty will begin to-morrow.—Reuter.

MOSCOW ESPIONAGE TRIAL

DISSEMINATING SECRET INFORMATION

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Moscow.—The official Tass Agency states that in the espionage trial, M. Korepanov who married into the family of M. Prove who is a former millionaire, confessed that, after meeting M. Charnock at M. Prove's house he regularly supplied M. Charnock with secret military information.

The accused military officials M. Podiezov and M. Panov confessed that they communicated secret information to M. Prove dealing with aviation and they were rewarded for this.—Reuter.

'DAWN" RETURNS TO OLD ORCHARD

LONDON, Oct. 23.

New York.—After being driven back by a defective motor in heavy fog, the aeroplane "Dawn" returned to Old Orchard Manc, where it made perfect landing at four in the afternoon.

The first indication of the trouble was contained in a wireless message picked up by the Sable Island station from which it appeared that "Dawn" was in distress in the vicinity of the Sable Island.

The message said, "Motor still going. Can stay up little longer."

The aviators sent out another message subsequently which was picked up by the station in north Sydney stating, "Trouble cleared Returning United States."—Reuter.

PATUAKHALI SATYAGRAHA

HONOURABLE SETTLEMENT EXPECTED

PATUAKHALI, October 24.

The Secretary of the Patuakhali Satyagraha Committee informs the Free Press of India that since the Government have changed their tactics in regard to the Satyagraha by abandoning arrest of Satyagrahis, he expects an honourable settlement of the dispute.—Free Press.

NEED FOR SOCIAL DEMOCRACY

MADRAS YOUTH AND CHILD MARRIAGES

MADRAS, October 23.

The need for the achievement of social democracy was emphasised in the resolutions adopted by the first Madras Non-Brahmin Youth Conference which concluded to-day. Hearty support was accorded to the satyagraha movement to establish equality among all classes and to eradicate the evils of untouchability and differences due to birth.

The Conference favoured legislation for raising the Age of Consent, as being in the best interests of India and called on the Government to give effect to it without paying heed to the bogey of religious neutrality. The Conference condemned child marriages and demanded free and compulsory primary education for girls in the presidency.—A. P.

H. E. H. the Nizam has granted permission for the holding of the Hyderabad Educational Conference which meets on Tuesday Oct. 25, under the presidency of Nawab Zulaqadar Jung, Home Secretary to the Niazam's Government.—A. P.

THE RESERVE BANK DEADLOCK

A WAY OUT?

COMBINATION OF STATE AND SHAREHOLDERS' BANK.

MR. MULRAJ KARSONDAS' SUGGESTION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the present deadlock over the question of Reserve Bank, I beg to send you herewith a skeleton of a scheme drawn up by me, which I hope will meet with the approval of the champions of both the State Bank and the Shareholders' Bank. I hope that in the interest of the country which needs such a Bank at present, the public and the members of legislatures will support it. I also hope that the Government of India will also accept it and show by deeds their sympathy towards financial autonomy for India is genuine.—Yours, etc.,

MULRAJ KARSONDAS.

THE SCHEME.

Name:—The Reserve Bank of India.

Capital:—Rs. 5,00,00,000 divided into 5,00,000 shares of Rs. 100 each.

Rs. 2,50,00,000 to be subscribed by the Government of India.

Rs. 50,00,000 to be subscribed by the Bombay Register.

Rs. 50,00,000 to be subscribed by the Bengal Register.

Rs. 20,00,000 to be subscribed by the Madras Register.

Rs. 20,00,000 to be subscribed by the C. P. Register.

Rs. 20,00,000 to be subscribed by the Assam Register.

Rs. 20,00,000 to be subscribed by the Bihar and Orissa Register.

Rs. 20,00,000 to be subscribed by the U. P. Register.

Rs. 25,00,000 to be subscribed by the Punjab, N. W. Frontier Provinces and Delhi Register.

Rs. 25,00,000 to be subscribed by the Burma Register.

THE DIRECTORATE.

The Board of Directors to contain 17 Directors to be appointed as under:—

One Director from each Provincial Register	8
The Governor and Deputy Governor to be appointed by the Governor-General-in-Council for first five years. One of these should be a non-official Indian	2
The Governor-General-in-Council to nominate 3 Directors, of whom at least 2 should be non-official Indians	3
Indian Chambers of Commerce	2
European Chambers of Commerce	1
Co-operative Banks	1

Proviso:—(1) No single person or firm or a group of Companies under one Managing Agent Firm can hold more than Rs. 50,000 face-value of shares.

(2) No person or his nominee can hold shares at more than one register.

(3) One vote per share in case of holders, one share. One person holding 10 shares, two votes. One person holding 50 shares, three votes. One additional vote for every further 50 shares.

(4) No person who is a Director in any Bank for the time-being can be eligible or proposed for directorship. One must resign his directorship in any other Bank before he could even be proposed as Director so that whether he is appointed or not his connection should be severed before

Dividends:—5 per cent. on Capital out of profits to be paid in the beginning and the rest carried to reserve till the Reserve Fund reaches Rs. 2,00,00,000. 6 per cent. out of profits when reserve reaches 2 crores. Out of the balance 50 per cent. to be paid to Government and the rest carried to reserve. When the Reserve Fund reaches 4 crores, 6 1/2 per cent. dividend on profits. Out of the rest 75 per cent. to Government and 25 per cent. to reserve till it reaches 5 crores. Then after providing for dividends the balance to go to Government revenues.

Provision:—The Government of India should reserve the right subject to the sanction of the Assembly to buy up the shares from the public at the expiration of 5 years at the intrinsic value of shares, but it should not be less than 100 and more than 125.

(2) In the agreement with the Imperial Bank of India only 1/32 per cent. commission should be paid to the Imperial Bank on the turn-over of the Government of India's receipts and disbursements.

(3) In the provision of scheduled Banks' compulsory deposits to the Reserve Bank 50 per cent. of the percentage provided for should be in the Government of India securities and the remaining in cash.

ROADS COMMITTEE MEETING

MR JAYAKAR AS CHAIRMAN

SIMLA, Oct 24.

The Road Committee which has been formed as a result of the recommendations of both the Houses of the Indian Legislature will include eight members from the Assembly and six from the Council of State. The Committee will commence sitting early in November under Mr. Jayakar's chairmanship and probably, advantage will be taken of Mr. Jayakar's presence in Delhi in the first week of November to hold the preliminary meeting. The personnel of the Committee will be announced shortly. Every political party in the Central Legislature and practically all provinces including Burma will be represented on it. There will be an expert Engineer with the knowledge of roads and road development attached to the Committee. It is expected that to facilitate its inquiry and to make it as exhaustive as possible the Committee will divide itself into sub-committees and organise tours in all provinces including Burma.—A. P.

ANTI-ASIATIC LEGISLATION.

WILL SASTRI USE HIS GOOD OFFICES?

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

A recent report from Durban which appeared in some papers stated that Rt. Hon. Sreenivasa Sastri, Government of India's Agent-General in South Africa had declined to intervene in regard to a new bill introduced in the South African Parliament governing liquor laws. The Bill is said to contemplate prohibition of employment of Asiatics in the manufacture sale or delivery of liquor or manufacture sale or delivery of liquor is sold. Private advices received in Simla, however, show that there is no foundation for the report that Mr. Sastri declined to interest himself in the question.—A. P.

Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar, Congress President and Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, General Secretary left Madras on Monday night for Calcutta in connection with the ensuing meeting of the A. I. C. C. and the Unity Conference.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin visited Kangra Vajreswari temple on Monday. His Excellency was taken round the temple and was pleased to offer a golden chhatar along with cash gift.—

COMMENTARY ON BRITISH RULE.

SIGNIFICANCE OF DETENU DAY

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S INSPIRING MESSAGE

MADRAS, Oct. 24.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Indian National Congress, has issued the following message to "Forward" for the Detenu Day. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar had arranged to be in Calcutta in time for the Detenu Day, but owing to illness he has been prevented from undertaking the journey. Despite medical advice, he proposes to leave for Calcutta for the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee and the Unity Conference. In the message, Mr. Iyengar says:

It pains me extremely not to be able to be present for the celebration of the Detenu Day at Calcutta on account of illness. The Detenu Day though it directly concerns Bengal concerns the whole of India, and I trust will be observed throughout the country. It is the proud privilege of Bengal to be foremost to suffer in refusing to acquiesce in the existing system of government.

COMMENTARY ON BRITISH RULE.

The Detenu Day is a much needed reminder to the flagging energies of such men and such provinces as have not

(Continued on Next Page.)

IDEAL OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC

GOVT. FOR PEOPLE BY PEOPLE

PRINCIPLES OF POPULAR PARTY

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Constantinople.—The Congress of the Popular Party at Angora has adopted the new Party programme, the general principles of which are to proclaim, as its fundamental conviction, that the republican regime is in perfect harmony with the aspirations of nation, to separate religion from the affairs of the State, to apply to all branches of national and administrative activity the principle of Government for the people by the people to proclaim equality of all before Law and to disseminate the culture of the Turkish language.

The programme specifies that the President-General of the Party is Ghazi Kemal Pasha.—Reuter.

A. I. C. C. ELECTION.

MR JAMNADAS MEHTA ELECTED FROM BURMA

RANGOON, Oct. 24.

Babu Shyam Sundar Chakravarti and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A. have been elected by the Burma Provincial Congress Committee to represent Burma on the All-India Congress Committee.—A. P.

HON. RAJA SIR. HARNAN SINGH.

PREVENTED FROM ENTERING RY. COMPARTMENT?

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST VICEROY'S A.D.C.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

The exodus to Delhi or rather New Delhi is in full swing and both the Simla Railway Staff and the Kalka staff are doing their best to meet the rush. Considering the inconveniences felt in previous years there is a remarkable improvement now. But thanks for this must go to the competition introduced by the road motor traffic which has made the Railway authorities to treat their passengers commercially. The road traffic has suffered a little. There is no doubt, that the Railways are in a way taking a little unfair advantage of their position.

It is natural that railway travelling at such a time should be a cause of some unfortunate incidents too and one is reported to have occurred yesterday at the Sumner Hill Station. As the parties concerned are very high placed the matter has become one for a great deal of gossip. It is said that Captain Herbert A. D. C. to H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Mary Herbert had booked two first-class seats by the down-Calcutta Mail. The Hon. Raja Sir Harnan Singh also was to travel by the same train, and was about to enter the first-class carriage in which Captain Herbert and Lady Mary Herbert had seated themselves. Captain Herbert however seeing the entry into the compartment by an Indian bolted the door and held fast to it so long as the Raja knocked at the door. This caused a little storm and the staff was seen running up and down the platform to find if the Raja could be accommodated elsewhere. Eventually a seat was found and the Raja relapsed into it heaving a sigh of relief. Probably the ideas of 'chivalry' in which the Raja has been brought up during the British Raj made him feel happy at relief to the British couple who otherwise were faced with the inconvenience of sharing a compartment with an Indian. But local feeling has been considerably roused by this incident and there is naturally speculation as to whether under such circumstances the Railways should not charge the Captain a full fare for the compartment. At any rate, the Captain cannot plead ignorance of the person whose right he was depriving of, as the Raja not only comes from a well-known ruling family but is one of oldest residents of Simla and is the senior most member of the Council of State which holds its sessions in the Viceregal Lodge itself.

RIGOROUS CENSORSHIP FOR FILMS.

MAHARASHTRA MERCHANTS' REPRESENTATION

BOMBAY, Oct. 22.

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce discussed in general aspects the representation to be submitted to the Cinema Committee in regard to their labours. The question had special interest for the Chamber as there are well-known Maharashtrian film-producing and exhibiting companies which have a commendable record to their credit. The Committee of the Chamber were of the opinion that the Chamber should express its disappointment at the absence of an Indian majority on the Cinema Committee.

The Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce plead for rigorous censorship as to exclude all films calculated to cast reflections on the Eastern life and morals and desires an effective protection to the Indian film and cinema industry, by a levy of high tariff walls and other measures against all foreign films. It was also considered desirable to press on the Cinema Committee the necessity for instituting licenses for the protection and exhibition of films the main conditions of the license being that the concern should be one with rupee capital, that a majority of its directors should be Indian, and that 75 per cent. of the capital shall be possessed by Indians. In the opinion of the Chamber, this provision was necessary, in view of the experience in the match industry, where the indigenous industries suffered by the establishment of a powerful foreign combine to the detriment of Swadeshi Companies.

NO PREFERENCE, PLEASE.

The Committee were of the opinion that the revenue realised by the high tariff duties should be set apart for the promotion of Indian film and cinema industry, and for the encouragement and support of approved of Indian films to go to foreign countries with a view to carry on propaganda in favour of Indian civilisation.

As regards the question of preference to British Empire films, the Committee, in their preliminary discussion, were opposed to any preference except to Indian film and cinema industry and also were of the opinion that if there was any necessity for preference it should be shown towards specifically non-British Companies, on the ground that India had surfeit knowledge of things pertaining to Britain and the Empire; and what was necessary in the interests of a broad outlook or instruction was greater acquaintance with things other than British.—Free Press.

POET'S PLEASANT EXPERIENCES

CORDIAL WELCOME IN ALL PLACES

DR. TAGORE AND HIS VISIT TO SIAM.

RANGOON, October 23.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore interviewed by the Free Press of India, expressed satisfaction at the termination of his tour which he said waws full of pleasant experiences.

Press.

In Malaya he met good response from all communities and the Chinese were especially interested in the endeavours of Dr. Tagore to restart the study of Chinese in India through his Vishwabarati. Even Indians and Europeans extended him the support which was asked of them. He visited most important towns and lectured in all places and was received everywhere with cordiality.

At Singapore he was the guest of His Excellency the Governor of British Malaya and throughout his tour officials as well as representatives of different communities showed him the greatest courtesy and care. They were all keen his visit a success.

In Java he was received with signal honour by both the Dutch and Javanese. A number of lectures for him were organised in different towns and he was shown the ruins and the Museum of the place. The Poet was afforded a chance of witnessing the most ancient dances which had been preserved in Java giving unique relics of Hindu culture in Java.

His visit to Siam he said promised to be of great cultural significance for both Siam and India in that it may mark the beginning of intellectual co-operation in the field of studies between the scholars of India and Siam.

Dr. Tagore leaves for Calcutta to-morrow morning.—Free Press.

COMMENTARY ON BRITISH RULE.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

been able to keep up a steady fight for Swaraj. It is at the same time a most telling commentary upon the blessings of the British rule. The scientific system of repression adopted by the foreign Government in order to place a continuous series of obstacles to impede the march of those who fight for Swaraj has now all learnt by terrible sufferings and sacrifices of patriots all over India, and particularly by the aggravated sufferings and sacrifices of patriotic detenus of Bengal, that not only suffering and sacrifice do not go in vain, but is the daily bread of resolute patriots who would be men of action in this country. Let not the British Government think that they have succeeded in slaying for all time the unconquerable spirit of the country. They have familiarised every province, every group of workers and every class of population with the truth that they are the greatest patriots who are prepared to suffer and sacrifice and that everyone must be prepared at one time or other to worship at the shrine of Mother India by offering readily and cheerfullyl physical liberty that is no real liberty and existence, that is not life. I believe the time will very soon come when from out of the present turmoil and confusion will emerge swift and decisive action. The last three years have, I am confident, enabled those who have strayed from the common fold to realise the futility of separate and uncoordinated efforts and of promising experiments that have turned to bitterness in mouth.

THE COMING STRUGGLE.

It is neither intellect nor eloquence, neither communal nor Council concentration that can accelerate Swaraj. India has to prepare herself for another period of sacrifice and unambiguous action. Funds are required for deliberate and intensive organisation and establishment of Swaraj administration. Meantime we must all honour and tender our profound gratitude to all those detenus of Bengal for having given us a glorious chapter in the history of our struggle for freedom. I am so glad Mr. Subash Chandra Bose has recovered his strength and will re-enter active public life and I hope great things from him and his friends. "Bande Matram."—Free Press.

CELEBRATIONS IN CALCUTTA

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS URGED

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

Celebrations in connection with the Detenu Day commenced yesterday in Calcutta with two processions in different parts of the town.

A procession while passing the Mechubazar was attacked by a few Muslims who believed that the procession was a religious one. Brickbats were thrown and several persons received injuries.

The boycott of British goods was preached at the meetings.—Free Press.

Sardar Kharak Singh was unanimously elected on the 10th instant as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the People's Insurance Company, Ltd., Lahore.

CHURCHMEN'S CONFLICTING THEORIES

SEQUEL TO DARWINISM.

TRAVESTY OF TEACHING OF CATHOLIC CHURCH

BISHOP BARNES AND TRANSUBSTANTIATION.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has replied to an open letter from the Bishop of Birmingham whose modernist teachings have been resented by a section of the churchmen culminating in a protest by the City Rector of St. Pauls on 16th October when the Bishop was about to peache. The primate condemns that unseemly incident. Canterbury does not attach great weight to the denunciations of the so-called "gorilla sermons" but believed that the Bishop overrates the adherence of thoughtful people to the creation theories of 50 or 100 years ago. The Bishop's position on the biological question is not novel to His Grace or to most people. The Archbishop points out that his indignation has chiefly been caused by the Bishop's words in reference to the sacrament.

Replying to the Bishop's request to "consider steps to help those endeavouring to fit the Church to be the spiritual guide of the nation", the Archbishop emphasises that most careful language should be used especially by Bishops in dealing with deeply solemn doctrinal matters. His Grace thinks that in his natural and legitimate desire to denounce the few in the Church of England who hold and teach the doctrine of transubstantiation the Bishop has unintentionally spoken of the sacrament in a way such as to give real offence to the great body of church folk.

The Archbishop of York referring to the Bishop of Birmingham's letter, paid, a tribute to Barnes' ability and earnestness but deplored the methods in which he had conducted the controversy. It was the first duty of a Christian to try to understand the opinions of those whom he criticised, but Barnes seemed almost obstinate in his inability to understand them. Barnes' scorn of certain crudities and exaggerations in belief in the reality of Christ's presence in the sacrament seemed to cover a great realm of belief contained in the formularies of the Church, thus wounding the most hallowed convictions of the multitudes of his fellow churchmen.

Cardinal Bourne in a sermon at Coventry declared that Barnes' refercnces to the doctrine of the real presence were "grossly offensive to millions who believed in that doctrine". Barnes had wholly travestied the teaching of the Catholic Church on the subject of transubstantiation.—Reuter's Special.

APPREHENSION OF BRITISH PRESS

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Press opinions on the Archbishop of Canterbury's reply to Bishop Barnes are divided. While the "Morning Post" expresses the opinion that the reply may go a long way in the direction of the appeasement of the crisis in Church, the Westminster Gazette" describes the reply as astonishing and considers that it shows that British Catholics have won their battle and established their claim to tolerance.

The "Daily News" says that it is quite possible that Bishop Barnes has placed the Church of England in the imminent peril of a widespread and destructive schism, and brought the dis-establishment closer than it has ever been, but he has indubitably proved that the Church of England is very much alive.—Reuter's Special.

FORD'S LATEST

NEW TYPE OF CAR READY

TO TURN OUT 11,000 DAILY

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Detroit. First of the new type of Ford car was completed at the end of last week by the Fort-Son-Plant in the last sence of Messrs. Henry Ford and Edsel Ford and, subsequently placed in the company's office at Dearborn alongside the fifteen millionth model T, which is officially the last of a long line of the ancestors of the "flivver" family.

The new Ford is in strong contrast with the old. It is smart-looking, low and rakish, and can travel fifty miles an hour easily and sixty, if pressed. Already tentative orders have been received for 375,000 of the new models. The company expect eventually to produce 11,000 of daily against the maximum of 8,000 "flivvers" produced under the old scheme. —Reuter Special.

POOLING OF WAR DEBTS.

LONDON BANKER'S SCHEME

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Melbourne. The eminent London banker Mr. John Darling, has arrived here, it is reported, with the object of discussing with Mr. Bruce and bankers a scheme involving the pooling of 3,400 million sterling Empire war debts to which Britain will contribute 88 per cent and the Dominions 12 per cent. It is proposed to issue two classes of Imperial consols, eighty per cent preference, and twenty per cent ordinary, which, it is hoped, will save the Empire thirty millions annually. —Reuter's Special.

DISASTROUS CINEMA FIRE

21 PERSONS KILLED

LONDON, Oct 24

Helsingfors—21 persons perished in a cinema fire at Tammerfors.—Reuter's Special. (Tammerfors is a town in Finland).

ALLEGED BOGUS LOTTERIES

70 PERSONS ARRESTED IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

The north town police made seventy arrests of Marwaris and up-countrymen yesterday in Burrabazar in connection with the running of alleged bogus lotteries.

It is alleged that the organisers issued printed books containing lottery tickets in which, property of considerable value was offered in the shape of prize, and it was stated that out of the sale-proceeds of the tickets, a certain percentage would be devoted to purposes of charity. The police state that many lotteries were not drawn, and that among those which were drawn, the prizes went to the organizers themselves.

One ticket was issued to a High Court Judge in Madras, who forwarded it to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and this has led to the present arrests.—A. P.

DESHBANDHU MEMORIAL AT BENARES

BENARES, Oct. 24.

The Benares Municipal Board has resolved to build a park to be named the Deshbandhu Park at Dasaswamedh. A life-size bust of the late Deshbandhu will be placed in the Park.—Free Press.

LT. KOPPEN LEAVES FOR BUNDER ABAAS.

KARACHI, Oct. 24.

Lieutenant Koppen, the Dutch aviator, who is carrying mails from Batavia to Amsterdam, left Karachi for Bunder Abbas at ten minutes past nine this morning.—A. P.

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

Local thunder-showers have occurred in the extreme south of the Peninsula. Elsewhere, the weather has been dry, except for a few falls of rain in Rajputana, Central Provinces West and Lower Burma.

The chief amounts are:—Diamond Island, Seoni and Bikaner quarter of an inch each Tinnevelly ½ half, and Trichinopoly and Trivandrum a quarter.

Forecast:—Increase in extreme south of the Peninsula, and some thunderstorms in the Punjab.—A. P.

HANKOW AND NANKING

SEVERANCE OF RELATIONS

ALLEGED "BREAKING OF PROMISES," THE CAUSE

LONDON, October 23.

Hankow.—The Political Council of the Hankow Government announces severance of relations with Nanking on the ground of its breaking promises to Wuhan. The Commander of Fourth Army of Wuhan forces mined the Yangtse between Anking and Wuhu. Chinese and foreign steamers cannot pass without obtaining permission from the local military authorities.—Reuter.

HOSTAGES OF WAR?

CAPTIVES AT MOROCCO

LONDON, October 23.

Paris.—The ladies captured in Morocco with Yves Steeg and Jean Maillett, nephews of the Resident General, are Mesdames Prokovoff and Steinheil. All four are reported to be held as war hostages in the mountains.—Reuter.

ARYAN CONGRESS AT DELHI

LEADERS INVITED TO INFORMAL CONFERENCE

DELHI, October 24.

The Reception Committee of the Aryan Congress to be held at Delhi has invited a number of Hindu leaders for an informal Conference to discuss the situation arising out of the recent murders and murderous attacks on Hindus.—Free Press.

VICEROY ON TOUR

SIMLA, October 24.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin, who have been the guests of the Raja of Mandi during the past four days, in the course of their Autumn tour to-day inspected the Shannon Hydro-Electric project.

Here they took leave of the Raja of Mandi, and then proceeded by car to Palanpur. To-morrow, they will visit Kangra, and then join their train at Pathankote, *enroute* to Ferozepore.—A. P.

NABHA'S APPLICATION AGAINST RANI OF KALSIA

MUSSOORIE, Oct. 24.

An application under Act 19 of 1841, for the protection of a sum of two and a half lakhs of rupees, two lakhs invested in Government securities and half a lakh in Mysore Bonds, has been filed by the ex-Maharaja of Nabha against the Rani of Kalsia, in the Court of the District Judge, Saharanpur. When it was taken up for hearing on the 22nd instant, Sir Harisingh Gour, with others, appeared for the applicant. Mr. J. M. Chatterjee, counsel for the defence, filed objections to the application, and also an application for probate. The final hearing of the case has been fixed for December.—A. P.

BRIGADIER W. F. D. COCHRANE DEAD

LONDON, Oct. 24

The death is announced of Brigadier W. F. Dundonald Cochrane.—Reuter's Special.

(Brig. William Francis Dundonad was born in 1847. He was Asst. Military Secretary in South Africa (1890-92) and commanded an infantry brigade in the Egyptian army 1893-96.)

SALE OF FAMOUS NASSAU DIAMOND

LONDON. Oct. 24.

Paris.—The Duke of Westminster has sold the famous Nassau diamond to a Parisian jeweller who is negotiating the sale of diamond in the United States.—Reuter's Special.

SIR DENIS BRAY TO GO TO PERSIA

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

It is understood that Sir Denis Bray's programme of his coming tour only contemplates his joining Lt.-Col. Haworth, Political Resident, during a part of latter's usual cold weather tour in the Persian Gulf and does not include an official visit to Persia as has been supposed in some quarters.—A. P.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE BETTING AND SCRATCHINGS

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Bellaminna, West Indies, Herbalist, Hossan were scratched from the Cambridgeshire at nine, Apelle and Hunt-the-Slipper at 11-18 to-day.

Sporting kit was scratched at 11-38 today.

BETTING.

The following is the latest betting on Cambridgeshire:—Eleven to two against Weissdorn, 10 to 1 Fohanaun, 100 to 9 Inca, (taken and offered), 100 to 9 Orbindos (offered) 100 to 8 (taken), 100 to 9 Silver Lark, 15 to 1 All's Blue, 100 to 8 Insight Second (taken and offered), 20 to 1 Medal (offered), 22 to 1 (taken), 25 to 1 Sunyatzen (taken and offered), 25 to 1 Caustic (offered), 33 to 1 (taken) 28 to - Esclarmonde (offered) 33 to 1 (taken). —Reuter's Special

AN ENLIGHTENED RULER

KING OF AFGHANISTAN TO TOUR EUROPE.

MR. G. K. NARIMAN'S IMPRESSIONS.

It has been reported in the Press, for some time past, that His Majesty the King of Afghanistan would, proceed on a tour through Europe in the coming winter. In this connection, our representative interviewed Mr. G. K. Nariman who confirmed the report. Mr. Nariman said that, according to his Kabul correspondent, His Majesty the King has been invited to Rome by the Italian Government, and he would avail himself of this opportunity to visit the principal cities of Europe.

TOUR PROGRAMME.

The tour would commence in the begining of winter and would last perhaps till the Spring commences. It is expected that, on his way to Rome, he would be received at Bombay by the Viceroy. From Rome, His Majesty would proceed to Paris, London, Berlin, Moscow, perhaps, Egypt and Turkey. Some Persian newspapers have suggested that he should be invited to Teheran.

On his tour, he will be accompanied by his queen, Mr. Ghulam Siddiq Khan, Acting Foreign Minister, Mr. de Gado, the Italian Architect and, most probably, Mr. Zya Humayun.

A PROGRESSIVE RULER.

Everyone who has followed the rapid progress of Afghanistan in recent years, knows that the country owes its present position and prosperity to the ceaseless efforts and enlightened policy of its ruler. The Hindus enjoy as much liberty under the King as his Muslim subjects and are loyal, industrious, flourishing and a source of strength to the kingdom. Though one might have expected them there are no religious disturbances whatsoever. In fact, the King endeavours in every possible way to discourage the actions of fanatical Mullahs.

PROHIBITION POLICY.

Though Prohibition is still a dream in India, Afghanistan has already introduced measures to make it effective. With the exception of the Foreign Legation there, the use of alcoholic drink is prohibited both to the Afghans and other visitors alike. Mr. Nariman related his personal experience when he last visited that country. At Dakka, a preventive station on the Frontier, his luggage was thoroughly searched and he crossed the border having left behind a bottle of whisky which he had brought with him. Of course, there are people—as always there will be—who manufacture grape wine inspite of official vigilance, but this is done so surreptitiously that the product is crude in the extreme, and hardly inviting. The use of alcohol for medical purposes, however, is allowed in hospitals.

IDEAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Talking of the administration, Mr. Nariman said it was mostly conducted by the Afghans. There were a few Persian and Russian officers but their number was insignificant. The Russians were called in by the Government as instructors to assist it in its initial stages. They had done their work and would be leaving the country by the end of the year on the termination of their contract period. There is, therefore, no foundation for the mischievous rumour that the Russians were leaving because of political differences between the Soviet and Afghanistan.

INDUSTRIOUS RUSSIANS.

The Russians, said Mr. Nariman, are very pushing and industrious, and there is much for our people to learn from them. In the bazaar at Qundahar, he was surprised to see that Russian fabrics and chinaware brought from a distance of over fifteen miles were sold at cheaper rates than the Indian goods brought from a comparatively short distance of a couple of miles across the Border.

PIR SAHEB'S MELA AT EKALBARA.

A PIONEER OF HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

About twelve miles west of the Baroda city, stands the sacred shrine of Pir Kayamuddin Bawa Saheb, a saint of highly-reputed memory, in the village of Ekalbara, in the taluka of Padra. The shrine is situated on the bank of Mahi river. A 'mela' or fair is held annually in honour of the said Pir Saheb on Kartak Sud Punam (on the 9th of November, 1927, this year), and thousands of pilgrims visit the sacred place from the whole of the Bombay Presidency. Pir Kayamuddin Bawa Saheb is an illustrious ancestor of the Pirs of Mangrol Gadi, and was a pioneer of Hindu-Muslim unity, so he is held in great reverence. His Gadi is, at present, occupied by Pir Motamiva Saheb of Mangrol who is a well-known organiser of "A cow in every home" scheme. The shrine of the Pir Saheb is three miles away from the Padra station of the Dabhoi-Jambusar line. The Pir Saheb was a great vegetarian, so every pilgrim is required to be a vegetarian there. Any one found eating meat is fined. Rs. 5 for all who visit the sacred shrine. The fair lasts for four days with a great feeling of fraternity.

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Written by Shriyut CHAMPSEY UDESHI Editor "NAVCHETANA" Calcutta.

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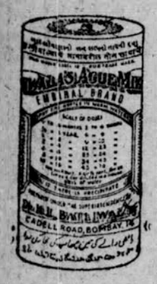

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GLIMPSES OF UNKNOWN LAND

DAILY LIFE OF DENIZENS OF NEXT WORLD

(BY V. D. RISHI.)

The existence of life after death is now admitted by all save a few unreasonable critics. But even among the believers there is a profound ignorance regarding the conditions of life prevalent in the Spirit world. Most of the students of this knowledge confine their conversations to a few personal questions and neglect to ask their friends and relatives on the other side, the life that they lead there. There is a belief amongst many that the spirits state nothing but trash or are not allowed to disclose the description of the next world. I would advise all students of Spiritualism to dispel that erroneous belief, and try to elicit information on this point, as it will throw an infinite flood of light upon our life on earth. Such information has been obtained in many other countries and it is very necessary to know what the Indian spirits have to say about their experience in that region. Continuity of life being the basic principle of Spiritualism, there is no wonder if a Hindu Spirit were to talk of temples and Sandhya or a Muslim of mosques and "namaz."

During my researches I have collected a mass of information from various spirits. To many it may seem unreliable as it is quite inconsistent with their present notions about the soul and its destiny. They expect it to go to glorious habitation, or damned hell or to be reincarnated in some other form. The facts from the other side do not support this view. Everything is harmonious and gradual. The description is no doubt all unworldly, but its authenticity can never be questioned as it can be tested by all seekers of genuine things.

There are numerous descriptions which I have collected in my research. Gravity, not humour, should guide us in reading such descriptions. All spirits do not follow the same routine and hence we learn from a politician like Deshbandhu Das that he is making preparation for a universal reformation of the minds of leaders. Such persons do not spend their time only on worship and "japa." Tendencies differ and mould our daily life in this as well as in the other world. Some of the descriptions may tickle the fancy of a critic owing to his ignorance and may induce him to pass irresponsible remarks on the whole subject. Such information though received in several spiritualistic circles is withheld for fear of public ridicule. But it is hoped that sane and serious persons will think twice before regarding such information as the evaporations of a diseased brain.

SWAMI DAYANAND SARASWATI

HIS SERVICES TO HINDUS.

PIONEER OF SOCIAL REFORM.

It was on the Deepavali Day, about 5 years ago, that Swami Dayanand Saraswati, the great founder of the Arya Samaj passed away. His services in the cause of the regeneration of Hindu society are well-known. Would to God the Hindus who would be enjoying their Deepavali think of Swami Dayanand and resolve to contribute their share in the eradication of those evils which are still rampant in the Hindu Society. The following extracts from a leading article from the "Liberator", while the late Swami Shraddhanand was editing it, would be read with interest:—

Swami Dayanand told Hindus that it was their business to stand erect. Swami Dayanand told Hindus to be physically strong because a strong mind would inhabit only a strong body.

Hindus resent being told that "a cow has no soul." The Lord taught us that "a weak man has no soul." He taught that the very basis of Sattva was courage. And what else is Mahatma Gandhi teaching to-day? Is he asking you to run away at the sight of danger?

DEGENERATION.

Swami Dayanand taught Hindus that they had lost their heritage because they disregarded the essence and lavished all their attention on unmeaning details. Instead of assimilating, they began to excommunicate. Instead of constructing, they attended to hair-spliting. Instead of expanding, they began to imitate the frog-in-the-well. They disregarded the Vedas and doted on the commentaries. They created watertight and hereditary castes and even sub-castes. They went to the length of creating a fifth caste of untouchables. They segregated, handicapped and devitalised a half of the community viz., the women. Practice began to recede from precept even as the horizon recedes from you. Swami Dayanand taught the Hindus that they had to recollect the Vedas if they wished to save themselves from annihilation.

Swami Dayanand was always very emphatic on the necessity of removing the stigma of untouchability from sixty million Hindus. We find now that everybody is interested, at least verbally, in the uplift of the Depressed Classes. The greatest amount of unadvertised work in this direction has tobe found in the Punjab, the home of Aryasamaj. We do now find that Madras Presidency, in which the evil exists in the worst form, is paying a great lot of attention to these submerged classes. The pioneer in this field is Swami Dayanand.

Every prophet is misunderstood and misrepresented and even persecuted. Abraham Lincoln was assassinated: his work and name have been immortalised. Even so with Swami Dayanand Saraswati.

LATEST NEWS

OORGAUM (Mysore), Oct. 24.

A flywheel weighting twenty-nine tons forming part of the new machinery costing eleven lakhs of rupees was installed to-day at 4,000 feet level in Oorgaum gold mines. The shaft is intended to go down 8,000 feet, about 2,000 of which have been sunk during the last two years. Mrs. Heathcote, wife of the Superintendent of the mines, performed the ceremony.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

Two Bengalis were killed and five injured this evening as the result of an accident due to fireworks in connection with the Divali celebrations.—A. P.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Herr Kasti, the German member, took his seat for the first time at the twelfth session of the Permanent Mandates Commission. The report submitted by the head of the League's mandates section announced that four out of the seven Mandatory Powers, namely, Britain, New Zealand, South Africa and Belgium had ratified the Anti-slavery Convention of 1926 which was now in force in nine out of the 14 mandated territories. The Chairman Theodoli deprecated the delay in receipt of some of the mandatories' reports, mentioning the Cameroons, Ruanda and Urundi. The Head of the Mandates Section drew attention to the absence of statistical tables concerning the territories of Syria, Lebanon and the Cameroons.—Reuter.

HINDU MAHILA MANDIRAM

(BY BHARATA)

The Hindu Mahila Mandiram at Trivandrum has been rendering useful service in the cause of Hindu women. The institution conducts an Orphanage of which about 60 children take advantage. At present it gives an asylum to three widows. The training given in the orphanage is both literary and vocational. Cottage handicrafts like weaving baskets-making, sewing, knitting, etc., occupy a very important place. The Mahila Mandiram has also a Hostel attached to it. Women seeking higher education in this Capital town of Travancore take advantage of the Hostel. The late Swami Shraddhananda, Pandit Rishi Ram of Calicut, Sir P. Rajagopalchari, Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, Agent-General to the Governor-General, for Indian States in Madras, Mr. K. M. Parikkar and others have all testified to the very useful work the institution is doing and are unanimous in their conclusion that the Hindu Mahila Mandiram of Trivandrum supplies a long-felt want.

It is, however a pity that such an institution has to seek outside help. It is the duty of the Travancore Durbar to see that such institutions are properly nourished and they receive adequate financial support. We are sure that a progressive State with an enlightened ruler like Travancore would extend adequate support both financial and other to this and similar institutions. In the meantime the duty of the public is also clear. The appeal that Mrs. Chinamma, Secretary of the Mahila Mandiram has issued will, it is hoped, receive a ready response.

It is understood that this institution is not open to the destitute women and orphans of the so-called "depressed" classes. If this information is correct; and I find no cause to disbelieve it considering the social atmosphere of Travancore, I would warn the organisers and authorities of this useful institution that, however useful and creditable their services might me, they could not hope for that spontaneous and generous response from the public, if they do not include radical social reform as an essential and integral part of the activities of the Hindu Mahila Mandiram.

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There is a new way. A scientific dentifrice called Pepsodent that dentists widely urge. It clears off the dingy film that coats and dulls your teeth. The film that absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. That invites germ growth, tooth decay and gum troubles.

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Always slip a Peps tablet into the mouth whenever you go into the searching night air.

The powerful germicidal fumes given off by Peps are akin to the lung-healing air of the pine forests. This rich balsamic Peps medicine quickly exterminates germ-mischief in the throat and air-tubes. It allays soreness and inflammation of the delicate lining membrane, soothes and heals cough-torn tissues and cuts and loosens phlegm.

As a remedy and preventive of sudden colds and chills, sore throat, coughs, bronchitis, asthma, and lung troubles, Peps are the ideal remedy for young and old. Re. One per bottle. All chemists. I.P. 534.

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HHHHH WEEK

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SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER.

HOW THE AGREEMENT WORKS.

MR. SASTRI REBUKED.

(By Our Special Reprsentative.)

JOHANNESBURG, September 26.

South Africa is passing through a stormy ordeal of the Flag issue and all the other problems are overshadowed by it. The Hertzog Government are determined to place it, i.e., the Flag and the Nationality Bill on the Statute book before the end of next month. The Smuts Party charge the Government with creating race hatred, but the latter retort that the settlement of the Flag issue is the only means to tie both the White races of South African Nationality and the one South African Flag. Col. Amery's tour in the midst of this turmoil in the Union did not in any way slacken the bitterness which is all along on the increase. Even he had to interpret the resolution of the last Imperial Conference favourable to the Nationalist sentiment. While Tielman Roos, the Minister of Justice, declared that they were as independent as England and they had the right to be free from the British Empire, Col. Amery declared at Capetown in diplomatic langnage as follows:

"....The resolutions of the last Imperial Conference, gave not only the Empire but the whole world to understand that the younger nations of the British Empire had come to their majority and were recognised by Great Britain as her equals in every respect and with the right to claim every freedom, every power and every function of national life that she claimed for herself."

Mr. Amery, in course of his other speech in this country, said that he saw the vision of the Great African Empire from the Limpopo to the Nile in its creation.

NO FLATTERY WANTED.

While this is going on all over the country, Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, had to tour the whole of Natal in order to arrest the growth of anti-Asiatic movement in Natal. It should be said that he received everywhere the hospitality and courtesy due to his high position from all sections of the South African community. The Mayors received and invited him to lunches almost everywhere. "Die Africander", the Dutch Organ o fthe Nationalist Party in Natal, took Mr. Sastri to task with the following editorial comment:

"By lauding everything British before an English-speaking audience in Natal, it is an easy matter to be impressive, but what we want from Mr. Sastri is not flattery, not impressiveness nor the extolment of British justice or virtue. We want him to assist us in solving the Asiatic problem for the benefit of all parties concerned. And by extolling Empires he will not do it, for these English-speaking listeners who applauded his flattering words, will be the first to forget Mr. Sastri's theme when to-morrow or the day after, they come in conflict with the realities of economic competition with the Asiatic."

AGREEMENT IN ACTUAL OPERATION

But by a strange incongruity, the Indians in Transvaal saw the unprecedented oppression of the Immigration authorities. Inspite of everything said in the Legislative Assembly to the M.L.A.'s by Mr. G. S. Bajpai, the cruel hand of the Interior Department extended beyond the bounds of decency and Dr. Malan's promise of clemency. One man was ordered to quit South Africa within forty-eight hours lest he should appeal to the Court. The other man was ordered to place the bail for his 15 year old son although he had the registration certificate issued to him long before. The third, an educated entrant, was told to do the same inspite of the fact the child was accompanied by its mother. Side by side with this oppressive move, the anti-Indian movement spread its wings on the Reef to boycott everything Indian and it has been backed up by several Chambers of Commerce. The Government sit with perhaps an eye of satisfaction as their desire is to ruin the Indian community by any means whatever they may be. Even a statesman of the rank of Mr. Sastri has become a party to the Agreement—the points of which he summarised before a Ladysmith audience and said:

"The main points of the Capetown Agreement were, by careful measures, to reduce the population of Indians in South Africa and that the remainder be assimilated to the Western standards of life; points based on the highest principles of humanity."

A BROAD HINT.

Mr. Sastri added that if his mission and the Agreement did not prove successful, then it was for some other scheme to be devised in an attempt to solve the problem. Now this statement exactly tallies with that of Dr. Malan which has been greatly objected to by India and intelligent Indians in this country. One is induced to ask: "Is it then Mr. Sastri's mission as the Agent-General of India to explore all means to reduce the Indian population within 'manageable compass' "? What is then the gain that has been derived by the Indian community in South Africa through the Agreement?

By the way, it should be stated that gross misrepresentation has been made in the Indian Press about the Transvaal Indians. They only seceded from the South African Indian Congress when they saw that their interests were not safe in the hands of the Congress officials. That the majority was against secession is also a mistake. The majority of the Indians were unanimous about seceding from the Congress. Further, they accepted the Agreement and not the Indian Relief Act which encroached upon the lawful rights of the Indians. It is also a gross mistake to say that the Indians in the Transvaal will get everything if they joined the Congress. The truth lies in the fact that the Transvaal is the only province where the Whites come into open competition with the Indians who win in the end in their own ground. This is the crux of the situation. But all efforts are necessary to speak with one voice in South Africa. It is the mistake of the Indians in Transvaal to secede from the Congress through the faults of her officials. No cause could succeed if it had no unanimity of opinion behind it.

The floods in Gujarat and Kathiawar have shocked the Indians here. The Committee of the Transvaal Hindus have set an example by collecting £500 in a week and sending same to the Gujarat Prantic Samiti whose admirable services are worthy of note. Further, the Indians in South Africa have also showed their love and reverance for Mahatma Gandhi whose birthday on 22nd September was observed by holding meetings at several places.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (OCT. 25TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Jocthabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: SCORPIO.

If to-day is your birthday, in the name of divine truth let it be said that you are endowed with a clear head and a retentive memory—a memory which nourishes old, half-a-century-old, sores, and exacts revenge that is "sweet", a memory which remembers a petty loan given or a small favour done, good many years ago, but which refuses to remember such favours received by you from others. This is of course the way of the world at large, of the twentieth century. You are also gifted with a poetic mind, and your versical (and whimsical) effusions are a source of great amusement to the ordinary man in the street who though not a poet himself is able to distinguish chaff from grain. Like the average self-styled poet you are a calm (and cold) observer and muse on things, and your cranial battery is surcharged with original energy emitting strange light "in this dark world and wide" (not exactly in Miltonian sense). The crowing of a cock, the braying of an ass (four-footed or two-footed), the pitter-patter-pit-pat of rain on windows or eaves, while they pass unnoticed as of everyday or usual occurrence, appeal to you most, and your original versical effusions (rhymeless, rhythmless, blank and blunt) prove to all "a thing of beauty and joy (and jokes and gibes) for ever'. A person's deep snore is compared by you with a lion's roar, the coughing and hiccoughing, or clearing of the throat, by an old person in his daily dental exercise is beautifully compared by you to the sawing of wood or to the fall of water in the Niagara Falls. You consider your wife as nothing more than a piece of useful household furniture which could be shifted, stowed away, hustled, hoisted, sidetracked, and polished when absolutely necessary; and as time goes on to be deposited in the antique room as a family heirloom (the only exception being that you cannot sell the little dear 'thing' as you would do the ordinary furniture). If woman, however, you will present quite the reverse picture of this, and will prove yourself to be one who dotes on her life's mate taking him to be her earthly god,—not of tin but of solid gold. May the God of the whole universe help you in your dire ordeal! Oh the fates, oh the tragedy of unmatched mates!

SAVE EYES

If all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular ilds etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Re. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

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She: "How did I sleep?—If I look the way I feel, you ought to see that I slept like a babe. Do you know, nowadays, I simply love life the whole long day, from the time I get up to the time I go to bed."

He: "Well, you look as fresh as a rosebud—and that is flattering language between an old married couple."

She: "Thank you. And you sleep better yourself. What a wonderful change Sanatogen has made in both of us. Like the flow of new life through one's veins."

A physician writes in the "General Practitioner": "*The insomnia of long duration had produced great debility; treatment of every kind had no result. Sanatogen, two teaspoonfuls, thrice daily, was prescribed and at the end of a fortnight the improvement was marked & sleep was normal.*"

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WORLD'S DEBT TO INDIA.

GIVER OF FIRST GLIMMER OF FAITH

Lillian Gish, the incomparable artist of the screen, recently revealed her opinion on religion, on India, on her art and on various world problems, in a series of articles which appeared in "Liberty," by Sidney Sutherland. Miss Gish tells of her faith in India in the following words:

"The earliest sciences are astrology and astronomy, and the Indian mystics have led the world in their study. These men have transcended all the ordinary ranges of human thought. They peer into the future because of their introspective powers, because of their centuries of comparing the event with the prophecy, because of their knowledge of what human beings will do under given circumstances. . . .

"When such groups have laboured and struggled and suffered through the ages simply to attain one goal, it is not unreasonable to believe that they will contribute importantly to the eventual solidarity of the world. . . .

"A red rose is no more lovely than a white one. One creed is no more perfect than another, nor any worse. Who knows whether the spectrum of a million years hence will not permit another and more ravishing combination of colour than any we have yet beheld? Who knows if we shall not develop yet another sense to add to the five we have to-day, and with that sense perceive beauties and truths in the universe we cannot even imagine now?

"Who, then, shall say what religion, what comprehension of the Creator, mankind is yet to know and embrace? . . .

"I spoke a while ago about that egotistic thing we shall call the rose. Many things have combined to produce it—soil seed, water, sunlight, cultivation, and a carefully respected pedigree of previous beauty.

"So I believe that each religion will contribute its quota of excellence to the final, world-girdling religion. From each, man will choose that which answers humanity's age-old universal cry for beauty and truth and peace and justice and consolation and promise. . . .

THE UNIVERSAL FAITH OF INDIA.

"Frankly, I believe that the first glimmer of this universal faith will come out of India, mother of so many of our mental process, incubator of so much of mankind's present spiritual heritage, first guide to so much of what we know and think to-day. There the germ may start gathering body and strength from every current faith as it slowly circles the world—disclosed at last to humanity by means of that infinitely greater moving-picture art which is coming to-morrow, and capturing and holding at last the minds and hearts of all men everywhere.

"Long before this comes to pass, I think that patriotism, as we know and practice it to-day, will have succumbed before the logic of a finer world-understanding, and be replaced by an international sense of unity and justice and peace. When this has been achieved, it will not be so difficult for the idea of a common religion to find acceptance in minds already attuned to understanding and tolerance and friendship. Just as the thousand national flags of to-day will be merged in one banner that all humanity can serve under, so will the religions of to-day be amalgamated with the newer beliefs in one faith that all men will comprehend and approve and practice. . . .

"I think it is high time for humanity to wipe the madness from its eyes and acknowledge that all the old experiments and practices, both in religion and in nationalism, are failures, and that they must be altered to indicate a new conception of religious relations and social obligations—that, under one deity and under one sense of human duty, the world folk may dwell together in sanity and tolerence and harmony."

OH WISE JUDGE!

A foreigner, it is related, entered a court-room in a town in interior China and was amazed to find the room dotted by beautiful butterflies emerging from a box on the magistrate's desak. He was told that the judge, instead of finding offenders in taels, exacted a fine of so many butterflies that should be brought to the court uninjured to expiate the crime. Thhe judge was asked the reason for this novel penalty. "The beauties of Nature," he said, "should be an antidote to crime. He who obtains his liberty through the intercession of the beautiful butterflies, and then commits another crime, must be incorrigible. I never have mercy on a second offender."—"Nature".

CONSTIPATION IS THE CAUSE OF MANY AILMENTS

A surprisingly large number of the ailments prevalent to-day are directly due to constipation, yet constipation is easily recognised and just as easily cured.

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5

IN SOVIET RUSSIA

(Continued from page 6.)

ing to their needs.' A Malayan student told me he drew only half his allowance. . . . "You see, I don't smoke like the others." A West Indian from Jamaica told me, how—despised over the rest of the globe,—the "Black man" was received in Russia as a comrade. "Colour or race prejudice," he told me, "even among the ordinary uneducated people simply does not exist. My colour is regarded as a badge of comradeship. I don't need to show my Communist Party Card." So too an Indian: "In Moscow you can forget your race, in London you just can't."

"THE CHILDREN'S REPUBLIC."

In the Press outside Russia reference is generally made to poor, neglected home-less children starving in the streets as a consequence of the Revolution. The woeful condition of these children is the natural result of the disastrous war and of the succeeding years of famine and blockade. To-day, there are still about nine hundred of them on the streets of Moscow, but over five thousand have already been placed in nine institutions round about the city. We went to one of these places of "neglect," an hour's journey from town. In outward appearances it was very much like the Home of the "Society for the Protection of Children in Western India" in Matunga, but the ideas and principles on which it was run were of a far more progressive kind as can be seen from its name—the "Children's Republic." Besides providing a house and a school for three hundred children only one per cent. of whom have parents, the Children's Republic is an experiment in which the children are given the fullest imaginable liberty and self-government. In order, however, to give this experiment a chance of success, only the better type of children found homeless are sent there. The older and more hardened types were sent to institutions more reformatory in character.

The courses at the Children's Republic included the ordinary school curriculum, agriculture, carpentry, shoe-making and book-binding. The system of teaching described to us as "the laboratory system—emphasised the idea of leaving children to find things out for themselves and of cutting lectures and classes down to the minimum. The staff was very highly qualified—quite half the instructors having undergone a four years pedagogical course at the University. The children were allowed the fullest liberty, the doors being open day and night, and yet the headmistress proudly told us that not one child had attempted to run away. And I wasn't surprised. The conditions were ideal, they had all the little comforts they could think of. And beides it was 'their' republic. When they talked to us it was always "Our" republic. . our school. . . Have the Indian children theirs?" The Republic, which was under the Commissar for Instruction, was managed by a Board composed of the Staff and five children, meeting, in sessions open to all the children. Besides, there was a Pupils' Committee elected by them thrice a year. These "neglected waifs" appeared to us very intelligent and well-informed. In fact, one of the ladies in our party thought them a little precocious!

PEOPLE'S COURT.

One morning we paid a visit to the People's Court in our ward of the city. It corresponded to an amalgamation of the Presidency Magistrate's Court and the Small Causes Court. But even in this Court for summary procedure there are two assessors—ordinary factory workers—who together with the Judge, form the Court. A majority verdict being necessary, they can even overrule him or her. The Judge in this case was a woman. She was not a lawyer, but an ordinary worker, elected by the local Soviet for a term of one year, but eligible for re-election unless there was something against her. The legal element was represented by the Public Prosecutor, who was appointed by the Commissar for Justice and thus represented the Executive. Besides his ordinary duties, he was specially charged with protecting persons who are illiterate or otherwise at a disadvantage.

The position of the lawyer under the Soviet 'regime' is a peculiar one, because he has responsibilities towards the State from which the lawyer in the other countries is free. The pleader does, of course, act for his clients and charge his own fees. But every week, he must spend one day in Public Service at the disposal of the Advisory Bureau which is attached to every Court. This Bureau gives free legal advice to the worker and also the free services of a lawyer during the hearing of the case. Well-paid 'employes' of the State are charged nominal fees, but a businessman finds the Bureau so costly that he prefers to hire a private lawyer. Thus are the unequal legal facilities for rich and poor, which pervert the course of Justice in other countries, eliminated in these "People's Courts."

(To Be Continued).

ROMAIN ROLLAND ON ASIA.

"Asia, thh great continent, of which Europe is only a peninsula the vanguar of the army, the prow of the heavy ship, loaded with wisdom of thousands of years. From her have always come our gods and our ideas. But in losing contact with the native East, in the wild marches of our people always following the sun, we have deformed the universality of these vast thoughts for our own ends of limited and violent action.

"And now the races of the Occident find themselves cornered in a blind allev, and they crush each other ferociously. Let us wrench our spirit from this mob of bloody chaos. Let us try to regain the great cross road of the highways from which the streams of human genius have spread to the four points of the horizon. In order to find air let us mount again to the high plateaux of Asia."

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BERNARD SHAW ON RELIGION.

"This much I know, looking at life at seventy: men without religion are moral cowards, and mostly physical cowards too when they are sober. Civilization can not survive without religion. It matters not what name we bestow upon our divinity—Life Force, World Spirit, Elan Vital, Creative Evolution—without religion, life becomes a meaningless concatenation of accidents. I can conceive of salvation without a god, but I can not conveive of it without a religion. . . .

"An author of my sort must keep in training,, like an athlete. How else could he wrestle with God, as Jacob did with the angel? . . . .

"Evolution is a mystical process. Darwinism, a mechanical doctrine, destroyed religion, but gave us nothing in its place. It gave an air of science to moral and political opportunism and to struggle-for-life militarism. It engulfed Europe yesterday in the World War. . . . The cause of Europe's miseries was its lack of religion.

"Natural Selection must have played an immense part in adapting life to our planet, but it is Creative Evolution that adapts the planet to our continual aspiration to greater knowledge and greater power—"Liberty".

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

HIS ONLY LOVE.

(A plain unvarnished tale I will deliver.)

BY SIR HARI SINGH GOUR

CHAPTER XI (Continued).

STELLA AND THE COUNT.

Himmat Singh, the hero of this story, was an adventurous young lad who in one of his feats of enterprise left the village of his birth for a town near by. The boy attracted the notice of missionaries who took a fancy for him and gave him education. Himm, by his exertions aided by intelligence, won a State scholarship for prosecuting further studies in England. Himm returned to India as a young barrister, contracted a marriage with Rita which left him to repent in leisure for the marriage he had entered into in haste. Rita was a worthless, pleasure seeking girl. In her tour in Europe she takes a fancy for a Mahomedan businessman, Mr. Jaffar and ultimately marries him and informs Himmat Singh of the marriage. Stella who figures in the following chapter is a friend of Rita and started together on the voyage.

Stella was naturally a gay soul. She had not yet been yoked to a charabanc of married life. Nor was she very anxious. All the same she had watched Rita's matrimonial antics with which she had no sympathy. Jaffar was rich but he was not a social figure. He could not be. He was a mumbo jumbo whose personality was nothing but whose millions gave him strength. Seven odd years had separated Rita from Stella. They had parted as lukewarm friends. They now met. Rita was dressed in her Indian costume before Europeans and in European costume before Indians. It impressed. She met Stella cordially.

Rita: "I am delighted to see you, Stella, after such a long age."

Stella: "So am I, Rita dear. But you must feel that I have come to be a burden to you."

Rita: "Not at all. In fact, I sadly needed a companion and I have got one."

Stella: "I feel happy that you say so. I have been wondering how you would take my reappearance after such an age."

Rita: "You look remarkably well for your age."

Stella: "Thank you so much, Rita. Who is that tall man leaning against the bannister?"

Rita: "Oh, he is Imam, nephew of the master."

Stella: "What is he here for?"

Rita: "He has been called in by the master who was developing his cough. I have been trying my quackery upon him and it seems to have done him good.

At this moment, staggered in a pale old man wearing a grisly beard, in a long frock coat surmounted by a fiery fez.

Stella: "Is this your husband?"

Rita: "Yes, he is Mr. Jaffar.

Rita beckoned Mr. Jaffar to join them. The invitation was unnecessary. He was already gravitating towards them. So was Imam whom nobody had asked.

Jaffar: "Is this the charming friend of my dear wife?"

Rita: "Mr. Jaffar—Miss Stella Heikle—Mr. Imam."

Both the gentlemen stepped forward and shook hands. They then seated themselves on either side of Stella discussed the weather and other equally interesting topics. Rita was somewhat silent. Her eyes began to roll in their sockets. Jaffar had already become familiar with his wife's ferocity, but he had yet to discover her temper when roused by jealousy.

She stared about and then suddenly left Stella without saying a word. She went into her cabin and immediately summoned Mr. Jaffar in her presence.

Rita: "So you have already started your game with that horried woman? I won't stay here for a single minute till she is cleared out of the yacht."

Jaffar: "My dear Haroun, what have I done to merit such explosion. I have scarcely spoken to her."

Rita: "Spoken to her? Didn't you call her charming?

My charming friend? Fancy, a low habitue of the night clubs a—well, a discarded strumpet being called my friend!"

Jaffar: "My dear, it was a mere expression. All women are charming in my eye. You are charming."

Rita: "Shut up, you old devil, otherwise I will hurl my slipper at your face. All women are charming—of course, they are charming to you, you old sinner."

Jaffar: "Rita darling, my sweetheart don't misjudge me."

Rita: Misjudge you? I have found you out, you wicked old man. You married me to disgrace me. Never let me see your face again. I am glad I married you in 'Mutah.' How could I have lived with an old whoremonger all my life? I will take opium and die and your neck will be twisted for I will report before I die that you had poisoned me.

Jaffar: "I will go and get rid of that young lady."

Rita: "You call her a young lady? A rotten old hag nearing forty!"

Jaffar: "Yes, I stand corrected. I will go and clear that old nag out of my ship."

Rita: "Only then will you be again admitted to my presence."

Jaffar left, Rita following. In her frantic frenzy her eyes were bloodshot, her teeth clenched, her hair flew in the air. She said that she would clear out the old thing herself. Jaffar tried to dissuade her from creating a public scene. The yacht was a pleasure boat of Sir Herbert Goodman from whom he had chartered it for a song. Its officers and crew were all on deck. Where was Imam? Rita was in a state of semi-nudity. Her clothes had parted company. She was in a towering rage to notice anything out of the way. She shoved Jaffar aside by her mighty hand and negotiating the landing by twos and trees she reached the spot where the "horrid woman" had been welcomed by her only a few minutes before. But the spot was vacant. There was no Stella and no Imam. She was glaring in impotent rage in all directions for her quarry when she heard the sound of merry making proceeding from the direction of the bridge. Rita darter in that direction but her dishabille and maniac look had already drawn the attention of the skipper who at the head of the ladder sternly motioned Rita to go back.

Rita: "But I am the wife of Jaffar."

Skipper: "She cannot enter the bridge."

Rita: "But is Stella there?"

Skipper: "I cannot engage into conversation with you.

Rita: "But I want to see her."

Skipper: "Madam, I have already told you that I am on duty and cannot do anything else. Would you please withdraw from here immediately?"

Rita was cowed by the stern skipper. Failing in her attempt to execute her threat, Rita, threatened to throw herself overboard. She looked around but found that no one was taking ay notice of her. She feared that if she went over she might find no rescuers.

"I am going to drown myself," she shouted in an incoherent voice.

A coxswain who was passing that way ironically remarked: "You won't succeed. The sharks will pick you up before you are drowned."

The cool way in which Rita's bluster was taken by all concerned made her even more furious. She made for her State cabin where she knew Jaffar must be at his evening prayers. Rita went up straight to him and taking him by the shoulders shook him terribly, yelling in a stentorian voice, "you hypocrite and pharisee! you pray after your infernal crime?"

Jaffar hurried through his prayers dodging his persecutor till Imam who had been praying in the next cabin hurried to his uncle's rescue.

Imam: "Rita, take down your slippers will you? Go back and dress and hide your shame. Go back at once."

Rita: "What have you got to do with me? I am not speaking to you."

Imam: "If you are not, I am. Will you obey me or do you want me to push you bodily out you the ship? I won't have a scene here, you understand?"

Jaffar: "Don't mind her. nephew. She is mad. She has lost her temper.

Rita: "I am mad? You call me mad? You old ruffian, take that—and that." She struck him with her slipper on the face.

Imam seized her hand and dragged her out of the presence of Jaffar. He was a stern man and carried a shikar knife in his waist. Rita shivered from end to end.

Imam: "Come in here and sit down. I will deal with you."

Rita: "Imam dear, why are you so cruel to me?"

Imam: "I have got to be for your sake. You are a disreputable wretch and if you don't behave I will cut your throat and throw your body to the sharks. Do you hear?"

Rita: "Oh, I am thirsty, Imam. Bring me water to drink."

Imam: "No, not till you have apologised to me and my uncle for your rude behaviour and give me a promise that you will not touch Stella while she is our guest."

Rita: "I promise. I will promise anything. I am so thirsty."

Imam: "No. I don't want you to promise anything. Repeat these words after me. Listen and repeat. I, Rita Haroun Jaffar, feel ashamed of my conduct towards my husband and towards me. No, don't repeat those words. I can take care of myself—and solemnly promise to treat Stella as my guest and will not molest her or hurt her feelings while she is on this boat."

Rita was biting her lips as she went on repeating the words.

Imam: "You are not contrite yet. You have to come with me to my uncle, kneel before him and ask his pardon."

Rita did as she was ordered. Imam left her with Jaffar. No sooner had Imam gone Rita was her old fierce self again and turning to Jaffar savagely ejaculated in mumbled whispers: "You old villain and the bastard son of your mother! you have humiliated me before everybody. Now it is my turn." She then added to the trembling, coughing millionaire.

Rita: "I want to be square with you. Go down upon your knees before me and ask my pardon for your having got me publicly insulted."

Jaffar: "Houri—my wife! I did not insult you."

Rita: "Do as I order you. Will you repeat these words after me. Yes, stay a while. Take this Koran in your hand. Now say "I, Mamun Jaffar, do hereby feel sorry for insulting my wife and ask her pardon. I will have nothing to do with Stella and will ask her to leave the ship as soon as I see her. Now say without telling Imam or any one else about it. So God be praised, Amen."

Jaffar obsequiously obeyed Rita. He then tried to go one better and plant a kiss on Rita. But Rita bade him not to touch her. He obeyed.

The dinner gong now went. Ad Jaffar asked Rita what he should bring for her meal.

Rita: "I don't want to eat anything—save your head!"

Jaffar: "It is yours if it will feed you."

Rita: "Get away from my presence you son of a pimp. I don't care to see your guilty face."

Imam, Stella and officers of the ship had entered the edining room. Jaffar had not come. Imam said he would fetch his uncle and see if he was not indisposed. He left. He knocked at Jaffar's State room. Jaffar coughed and answered.

Rita: "Don't open the door."

Imam: "Is that you Rita again? I am Imam. Let the door be opened."

Rita: (In a whisper to Jaffar) "open it open it." The key was turned and the door opened.

Imam stood at the entrance. He asked his uncle and aunt to dress. The uncle was already dressed. He never troubled to dress for anything. Rita was undressed. She said she had a racking headache and should be excused. Imam knew it was an excuse. He repeated his request. Rita smelt another scene in sight. She had seen Imam when he was on the war path. He was on the war path now. She hastily dressed and followed Imam to the drawing room. Imam asked her to sit beside him.

As the dinner was ended and the table was cleared for drinks, Imam proposed Stella's health. He said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I feel privileged to propose the health of our charming guest, Miss Stella Heikle. She has dropped like a houri from the clouds to dispel our loneliness. And I am sure all feel grateful to her for her honouring us. My uncle and my aunt join with me in our heartiest welcome and I ask you to drink her health."

The toast was honoured with musical honours. The company then called upon Jaffar for a speech. Jaffar said he was not a man of speech. He was a man of action but his nephew had left him nothing to say. The compay then shouted to Rita: "Mrs. Jaffar for a speech."

Mrs. Jaffar smiled or tried to and added that she too had been anticipated by her nephew. More drinks went round. It was now past midnight and an 'al fresco' concert was arranged in which Stella sang a song. "The parting of ways," it brought the house down. She was encored and again encored till it almost became a single star concert.

In the small hours of the early morning the party dispersed and as Rita led Jaffar on to their room, Jaffar wished that the concert had never ended. But it had ended. As Rita entered the cabin she saw that the door was locked. She then undressed and as Jaffar was about to do the same, she fiercely turned round to Jaffar and ordered him to sleep in his day clothes and never to take them off till he had carried out his promise.

Jaffar: "What promise, darling?"

Rita: "Why, you have so soon forgotten it? You senile dunderhead! Did you not promise to turn that horrid woman out of the boat?"

Jaffar: "But I thought it was all over after our speeches."

Rita: "It was all over. What did you say? Let me hear those words again."

Jaffar: "No, my dear. I will carry out your order."

Rita: "Your promise, not my order."

Jaffar: Yes, my promise."

He was now in the grip of a determined woman. He again attempted to undress, but Rita leered and on seeing him slipping out his coat, she sat up. It was enough to stagger Jaffar. He put on the coat again and lay down.

Rita: "Your coat is hurting me. Take it off. You are an old idiot to come near me to sleep in your day clothes and they are nauseatingly perfumed with attar which has given me a headache."

This was true. The overpowering scent of attar was causing nausea to everyone. Rita was for once right. She made him take off all his clothes saturated with attar. She threw them into the waste linen box, closed the lid but the scent was overpowering. So she told him to remove the clothes to the music room, which he did. She was still getting the smell. She sniffed his body all over. She said that his whole person was smeared with the attar. It was a cold raw morning and Jaffar shuddered to face a cold bath. He said he would go and sleep in the music room and take a soap bath next morning. But Rita would not let him do it. Stella is sure to hear about it and would start a scandal about her which she would never let her. Jaffar was suffered to stay the night which he did dreading the morning when he would have to make good his promise. However was he going to do it?

IMMORTAL AUTHORS.

"SHAW AND WELLS WILL HAVE LASTING FAME."

PLACE OF YEATS AND KEATS IN LITERATURE.

A DOZEN WRITERS WILL GO TO POSTERITY.

"Which of the present day writers are most likely to be among the classics of a hundred years hence—if any? What will be the literary bequest of our generation to posterity? It is a fascinating field for speculation." Mr. John Austen has tried to assign places to contemporary writers in the English literature in the following article reproduced from "The Weekly Despatch."

Some of our writers have recently been indulging in the old but ever-fascinating game of demolishing the reputations of their predecessors. There is always more fun throwing stones when one lives, in a glass-house oneself.

It would be very interesting to know what expectations of literary immortality are secretly cherished by leading novelists and poets of to-day. We can assume, I think, that they are not without hopes. It is the sweet dream of the artist that he will live on in his work long after he himself is dead, that his thoughts will continue to move those that come after him.

Such expectations, even if they are not always in the foreground, compensate the writer to some extent for the disappointments he sustains in other directions. When Keats dying said he thought he would be with the poets after his death, there is no doubt that his belief helped to soften the pangs of early dissolution.

PASSPORTS TO POSTERITY.

Most people, I suppose, would agree that excluding Hardy as belonging to an earlier generation, Shaw and Wells seem to have the best chance. But you never can tell. Shaw's great achievement is in drama, and the best of plays do not appear to exsist vitally after two or three generations. Their immortality resembles that of a museum piece. Congreve and Sheridan have survived in this degree, and Shaw may join them. But not on account of all his plays. Some are already dated. Probably his best passports to posterity will be "Saint Joan," and "Back to Methuselah," both of which have stuff in them that should defy the corrosive acid of Time.

It once appeared that in H. G Wells we had a novelist whom posterity would accept in the spirit that we have accepted Dickens. Those were the "Kipps" days. Mr. Wells has become a very different writer since then, and in some ways now seems a more important writer than a mere novelist. But in a hundred years time, less perhaps, people may have other ideas on what is important. If they read Wells at all, it is more likely to be for such things as "Kipps," "Mr. Polly," and "Tono Bungay" than for his more sociological writings.

Arnold Bennett is another possible but only on account of "The Old Wives' Tale," and "Clayhanger," with perhaps its pendant "Hilda Lessways." "Riceyman Steps" is something of a literary *tour de force* but it is a study in morbidity and may not survive except as a curiosity.

The trouble with Arnold Bennett is that he practices what he preaches. He says that the artist should be a tradesman. So he should, after this book is written. Bennett becomes a tradesman a little too early. Or that is how it seems. Posterity will have its own crop of business-writers and will not want to be bothered by those of a previous generation.

The bulky "Forsyte Saga" may be the means of bringing a measure of immortality to John Galsworthy, if not a very extended measure. In the far-off days to come it is quite conceivable that society may be interested in knowing the formalities and codes that governed the lives of dwellers in the neighbourhood of Queen's Gate, S. W., during the closing quarter of last century. Mr. Glasworthy has painted a fairly accurate picture for them.

He has style, too—though a bit tepid—and that goes a long way when it is a question of literary survival. Many a book lives on year after year not so much because of the value of its contents as because of the style in which it is written. A really good style is a wonderful preservative. Like the amber round a dead fly.

CONRAD AND BARRIE.

Style, and style alone, continues to keep the flame of life still flickering fitfully for the novels of Henry James. Doubtless it will do a similar service for much of the work of his disciple, Joseph Conrad. Though, to be sure, the chances are that "Lord Jim" and some of the short stories written before the influence of James became so strong will prove the longest lived of all Conrad's works.

Barrie is already defunct as a novelist (quick work, this). Will they be flocking to see his plays in 1977? If everything he has done possessed the merit of the first act of "What Every Woman Knows" one might be inclined to risk an affirmative. But Barrie deals in a peculiar kind of whimsicality and sentiment that may not be so much to the taste of succeeding generations as it has been to the present.

I think it most likely, however, that it will be a long while before "Peter Pan" is forgotten. That has already joined the ranks of the classic fairy tales. It is with Cinderella and the Sleeping Beauty, and may perish with them, but probably not before.

While short stories can confer immortality upon a writer. Rudyard Kipling ought to be secure of a place in the future, for among his work can be found some half a dozen short stories as fine as any in our language.

It is unfortunate for him, from the point of view of immortality, that so much of his work is concerned with a particular form of Imperialism that, in seems, is unlikey to recur. But should it ever do so, there is Kipling waiting for it. What is true of his prose is also true of his verse. Here again are to be found poems that will not easily slip from the memory of men.

Gilbert Chesterton is a far more doubtful figure. He never seems to have really found himself. Perhaps posterity will do him the service of finding him for himself. But to us he appears too tantalising.

I have just been looking through his new volume of Collected Poems. Some read very well, some not quite so well. Nearly all strike one as being very competent, the work of a man who knows all there is to be known about writing. But still one has grave doubts.

GREATEST POET?

Another of our most prominent poets, John Masefield, has also just published a new volume, a poetic play, "Tristan and Isolt." What will be the verdict of posterity on Masefield? At the moment most people are willing to back him against any living poet for immortality honours. I personally doubt the lasting power of those lurid tales in verse like, "The Everlasting Mercy" and "The Widow of Bye-Street." His future fame seems to me to depend on some of his shorter pieces.

Most poets who survive their own and successive generations represent some very pronounced attitude of mind. They stand for something, some love, some longing, some despair, that has its echoes in the hearts of a goodly proportion of mankind in any and every age. I don't think Mr. Masefield has ever made it very clear what he stands for. But there, again posterity may help him out.

As long as anthologies exist W. H. Davies will be sure of a place in them. He is, within his narrow limits, as authentic a poet as we possess. In speaking of his beautiful nature lyrics one is tempted to use the word inspired—and mean it. Unlike Mr. Masefield, he does stand definitely for something—a simple, child like delight in Nature which is quite different from Wordsworth's pantheism.

Rupert Brooke's poems still sell well, I believe. His famous "When I am dead" sonnet will doubtless be an anthology piece for many years. Of the rest of his poems one cannot feel so sure. Brooke died before he had really found himself—but the legend of his death and personality may do much for him yet.

Few of the younger poets have done enough to inspire one with any great hopes for their immortality, though I have no doubt that in their own minds they are sufficiently inspired. That is the best of being a poet, minor or otherwise. Some people believe in T. S. Eliot and find deathless qualities in his poem "The Waste Lands." I myself think that if Edith Sitwell were to produce a few poems of the quality of the "Elegy on Dead Fashion" she might be talked and written about in a hundred years' time as the most remarkable poet of this generation.

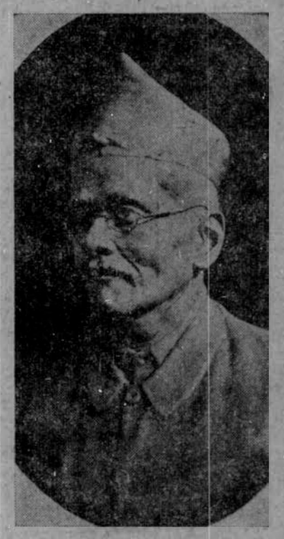
THE YOUNGER SCHOOL.

If I had to pick out one of the younger novelists for likely immortality it would be D. H. Lawrence, on the strength of his powerful novel "Women in Love." This seems to me to be, with all its faults, the greatest novel of our century, and the one with the most in it for the future. But I have not, I confess, the same opinion about some other of Lawrence's books.

Aldous Huxley is young enough and certainly clever enough to produce work that will live though at the moment he is very much of his generation.

One can entertain hopes, too, of Lytton Strachey, the biographer of Queen Victoria. He is a stylist, and, as I have remarked above, that is an almost indispensable asset to survival.

All things considered we may I think count upon bequeathing about a dozen quite creditable things to posterity. That is a total not to be despised.



A life size marble bust of Sheth Hansraj Pragji Thackersey prepared by Mr. R. K. Phadke was set up in the Nasik College of Arts.

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